

# Case for FBI---Who's Behind Hillburn Outrage?

Is 'Snow,' Named  
In 'Under Cover,'  
The Culprit?

By Eugene Gordon  
Is John B. Snow, minister and self-called "gentleman fascist" whose activities come under scrutiny in the sensational expose of home-grown fascists "Undercover," the man behind the Hillburn case? Is it John B. Snow who is financing the removal and tuition of white school children, removed from the main Hillburn school because they ostensibly object to studying with Negro children?

The name Snow is mentioned in hushed whispers and off-the-mouth asides among Hillburn citizens. Walter Winchell said last Monday in his column:

"The trouble at Hillburn (N.Y.), where some whites removed their children from public school because Negro tots were admitted, is now critical. . . . Very poor white families have sent their children to private schools. . . . Certain locals suspect a summer resident of footing these bills—'these inciting trouble.' . . . He is mentioned many times in 'Under Cover.' . . . They have made affidavits that he's financing the whole thing. . . . Isn't that something for John Edgar Hoover's agents to investigate?"

A very timely question. We should like to ask one of our own:

IS IT JOHN SNOW?

Is the name of that Summer resident, by any chance, John B. Snow?

The reason we ask is that this is the name given—mostly in hushed voices and off the record—by members of the Rockland County Citizens Committee at its public meeting near New City last Tuesday night. The name corresponds to that of a Suffern (N. Y.) Summer resident mentioned scores of times in John Roy Carlson's "Under Cover."

Carlson says: "John B. Snow lived at 45 Park Ave. and did not object to being called a 'gentleman fascist.'"

The Citizens Committee, in its meeting called to help the Negro and the white parents in the Hillburn Jim-crow school situation, heard a number of persons testify that the white children were undoubtedly removed from the main school at the promptings of some powerful but sinister figure in the background.

Was that powerful and sinister figure John B. Snow? Was it John B. Snow, described in "Under Cover" as "one of the most calculating fascist minds in America serving the interests of old-guard reactionary business men," who influenced J. Edgar Davidson, banker, real estate broker, industrialist, and president of the Ramapo Central District No. 1, Board of Education, to defy the State Board of Education's ruling in favor of Hillburn's Negro children?

Was it John B. Snow to whom the boastful house painter, Malcolm Stead, referred, when hinting to reporters that unnamed forces were behind the trouble and that the white children's tuition in the Suffern Boys School would be "attended to" by these forces?

"Under Cover" says that John B. Snow "splits hairs" between "Democracy" and "Republic," deciding that Democracy is "mobocracy."

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**BULLETIN**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP).—Fifteen non-operating railroad unions announced tonight they had called for a strike vote returnable not later than Nov. 25 as an instrument of protest against government decisions affecting their wage increase demands.

The decision parallels action taken by the leaders of the Big Five operating brotherhoods.

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**AFL Bakers Rebuff**

**Hanley, Back Haskell**

The Bakers Joint Board, AFL, representing approximately 25,000 New York union bakers, had endorsed the candidacy of Lieut. Gen. William Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieut. Governor.

Their action is but one of many strains in a powerful game blowing cold on State Federation of Labor and Central Trades and Labor Council machine efforts to transform State Sen. Joe R. Hanley, Haskell's Republican opponent, into a "labor candidate."

The machine, ignoring Hanley's 17 years of anti-labor legislative activity, railroaded a meaningless endorsement of him through the

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# KRIVOI ROG RAIL STATION TAKEN; ALLIES PUSH 6 MILES IN ITALY

## Tie With USSR Key to Peace, Says Wallace

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace expressed the opinion here today that collaboration between the Soviet Union and the other United Nations, "despite differences in social structure, is the hope for future peace in the world."

At a press interview at the Hotel Hollenden, the vice-president added "Russia has been doing her part in moving for better understanding with us." He also expressed the hope that "great things" would come from the Moscow conference.

Wallace strongly condemned the anti-Semitic outburst in Boston, declaring: "Race hatred and anti-Semitism is one of the methods used by the enemy within our gate to aid the enemy without the gate."

"It is most fortunate that 90 per cent of the American people are opposed to and reject race hatred and anti-Semitism," Wallace stated. "It is unfortunate that 10 per cent of the American people are infected with this terrible disease. At this time these 10 per cent serve the interests of the enemies of our country as well as of the United Nations. In this respect they constitute a danger to our national unity."

On the question of Argentina, he said: "Together with the American people I rejoice the open and fair statement made by our President condemning the suppression of the Jewish press in Argentina. I am sure that this rejoicing was also shared by the Argentinean people themselves."

In reply to a question on Judge Arnold's recent magazine article claiming that labor is restricting freedom of trade, Mr. Wallace commented: "Judge Arnold used to complain to me that farmers are restraining free enterprise. Business is by far the worst offender. Let's clean up first things first." He continued significantly: "You can see I don't agree with Westbrook Pegler."

Speaking further on the Argentine situation, the vice-president noted that eighty to ninety per cent of the population of that country are in sympathy with the Allies and the U. S.

"I have very great faith in the people of Argentina,"

**LAUDS SMALL FARMER**

Arriving in Cleveland to address a mass rally tomorrow night sponsored by Food for Freedom Inc. and all sections of the Cleveland labor movement, Wallace was most expansive on queries concerning food and agriculture. Paying the highest tribute to "the individual farmers" for their marvelous efforts to produce food for victory, he pointed out that the F.S.A. "if given the opportunity," could cooperate with small farmers to eliminate some labor wastage on small farms, where not all labor is fully utilized. He also suggested a system for the pooling of equipment and machinery among small and middle farmers.

Reluctant to discuss food subsidies at length because the question is

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## How to Vote in Bronx

AN EDITORIAL

THE Bronx, whose voters have always registered great majorities in the progressive columns, this fall has an opportunity again to register its progressivism.

In the Bronx they have the candidacy of Isadore Begun, Communist nominee for City Council, as well as that of Michael J. Quill, fighting president of the Transport Workers Union and one of the great leaders of New York's common man.

Begun's record as a tireless fighter in the educational movement, as a teacher and fighter for improved schooling, as an outstanding representative of the Jewish-American people, is well known to many Bronxites. He deserves an unquestioned vote of confidence.

We urge all Bronxites, after voting Row C, the Labor Party line, on the voting machine, to cast their No. 1 vote for

**ISADORE BEGUN**

After that, be sure to place a No. 2 next to the name of Michael J. Quill, who is supported by the CIO, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Mayor LaGuardia and many other sections of our community.

For your other choices, the most practical alternative for Bronxites is to follow the CIO suggestion and give their third and fourth choices to the present incumbent Laborite Councilmen, Gertrude W. Klein and Salvatore Ninio.

A Begun first choice vote and a Quill second choice vote will be a powerful one-two punch that Bronxites can deliver against the Axis.

There need be no fear that voting in that order will weaken anyone who has a possibility of election. Under the system of proportional representation, it is entirely practical and advisable to vote in such a manner.

## Quill, Haskell Talk at CIO Rally Tomorrow

The New York CIO announced yesterday that it would hold a Bronx Voters Rally tomorrow at Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard, at which all candidates endorsed by the CIO would be invited to speak.

Speakers, at what is expected to be an overflow meeting, will include Lieut. General William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Michael J. Quill, candidate for City Council; Mat-

## Pepper Hits Vague Post-War Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP).—Senate proponents of a post-war international police force attacked the Foreign Relations Committee today for producing a "sterile" peace resolution and attempting to "browbeat" the Senate into word-for-word acceptance.

Sen. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., directed much of his fire against committee chairman Tom Connally, D., Tex., and engaged in a bitter exchange with the veteran during the second day of debate on post-war peace plans.

He asserted committee members purposely refrained from committing themselves in drafting the resolution.

In a heated clash with Connally, he charged the committee had refused to hear the arguments of a Protestant-Catholic-Jewish delegation in favor of a strong post-war peace policy.

Pepper questioned the "political integrity" of certain colleagues who, he said, by voting for the Connally resolution can go before their constituents and say they voted for a League of Nations or a World Court. Naming Sen. Gerald P. Nye, R., N. D., as an example, he said "yet, the senior senator from North Dakota has been quoted in the press as voting for the Connally resolution (in committee) because it meant nothing."

In support of his demands for clarifying amendments, Pepper said "the world wants to know if the Senate is going to obstruct moral leadership of this nation in world affairs as it did in 1919; it wants to know if we have changed our minds and will say clearly that we will take our full part in making the world a lawful community."

He made the statement in a Navy Day letter dated Oct. 6, but not released until tonight, to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

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## Yanks, British Sweep Up Flanks In 6-Mile Gains

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 26 (UP).—Pounding ahead through heavy shell-fire for fresh gains of up to six miles, Allied troops have captured eight Italian towns on dominant hills and tonight the Germans were reported bracing behind a formidable 85-mile line to wage their main fight for Rome.

The most significant advance was a five-mile push northwest of Alife by American troops who captured Raviscanina and tightened the noose about a German pocket left on the Volturmo plain during the general retirement of the Nazis to their new line anchored at Mondragone on the Tyrrhenian.

The pocket also was being squeezed from the west by British troops on the coast, and from the south by Americans who captured Rocchetta in a two-mile drive north from Pignatone.

From Mondragone the Germans' line, officially described as the steepest natural barrier between the Allies and Rome, stretched almost due north to Venafro, thence northward to Vasto on the Adriatic. And on every sector the Allies were beating steadily toward it, capturing high ground from which their guns could exchange barrages with the Nazi batteries.

The Fifth Army also captured Francolise, 10 miles north of Capua and dominating the right fork of the Rome road.

In the center of the trans-Italy line, the British Eighth Army finally cleaned out the stubborn Nazi rearguard nest at Baranello, three miles northwest of Vinchiaturo, and drove on to capture Spineti, three miles beyond and dominating the Isernia road. On the road itself the Eighth Army took Bojano, seven miles west of Vinchiaturo and 13 miles from Isernia.

In sharp fighting with Nazi rearguards in the Adriatic sector, the Eighth Army swept into Petrella, 22 miles inland from Termoli, and Palata, nearer the coast, in gains ranging up to six miles.

The German withdrawal was reported orderly all along the line. It was covered by steady barrages from 88-millimeter and other guns which were particularly active on the Adriatic Front where the Nazis sought to pin down the Eighth Army's advance across the Trigno River.

## Ask FBI Probe Boston Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—An emergency conference of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity, attended by some 200 leaders of church, labor and community organizations, last night denounced the meeting of the Friends of Charles Coughlin called here for tonight and called upon the FBI to investigate the group holding this gathering.

A statement issued by the conference signed by Joseph Salerno, CIO state president, as chairman, and Seaton Manning, secretary, stated that "Coughlin has been a source of opposition and danger to our war effort and source of racial and religious disunity."

The committee urged that Commissioner Stokes "designate an officer to be present at the Coughlin meeting to ascertain whether any statements or literature at the gathering violate the Massachusetts anti-racial libel statute."

The committee also called on

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**BEGINNING TODAY**  
Change the World, Mike Gold's regular column, appears on page 8. Party Life appears on page 4.

## Polish Troops Prove Mettle on East Front

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—Units of the Polish Kosciusko Division under the command of General Zigmund Berling have gone over to the offensive. Participating alongside the infantry division are the tankmen, "Heroes of Westerplatte."

A day earlier, when the order on the forthcoming offensive was read, the men's spirits rose. Everybody realized that the hour for testing their military courage had come. Before the battle, the officers explained the tasks which had been set.

Chaplain Franciszek Kupczak spent the whole night before the battle at the forward positions, giving the men his blessings and inspiring them. Just before the infantry made its thrust, he rose to the trench breastwork, defying the enemy fire, and called the men to perform exploits for the sake of their country.

The Polish infantry went into the attack. Taking refuge in some fireproofs that survived the Soviet artillery, the fire of the enemy stubbornly continued to offer resistance. The Polish warriors pierced the enemy's defense and swept forward into hand-to-hand clashes, thus destroying the Germans who attempted defiance.

**BIG NAZI LOSSES**  
In a few hours the division penetrated the depth of the enemy's defense. The Polish units occupied several inhabited points. In the severe fighting the Germans sustained tremendous losses in men and equipment. Many Hitlerites were taken prisoners.

Yielding before the furious onslaught of the Poles, the Germans retreated, but soon recovered and counterattacked.

Some inhabited points changed hands time and time again.

On the second day the Germans threw the Luftwaffe into action, which made 1,200 plane flights to the sector held by the Polish division. But they firmly held the positions.

Wherever the German resistance was especially stiff, the Polish tankmen outflanked the enemy's strongpoints, wedged into the enemy's ranks and effected a deep penetration of his defense by striking flank blows.

**TO THE END**  
During the German counter-attack, a group of soldiers led by Corporal Adolf Vysotsky, a Polish veteran soldier, was cut off from the main force. The wounded and heroic Corporal continued his resistance. He fought to the last cartridge and to escape captivity shot himself.

When his company commander

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## Senate Body in New Poll Tax Filibuster

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A quiet and unobtrusive but nonetheless effective filibuster against the anti-poll tax bill is being waged inside the Senate Judiciary Committee.

After hearing CIO Counsel Lee Pressman and Rep. William Dawson of Illinois, lone Negro Congressman, argue that the measure is constitutional, the committee adjourned its hearings this morning until next Tuesday.

The official explanation is that the committee has other work including hearings on a bill which would exempt insurance companies from the operations of the anti-trust law.

## Nazi Forces Fall Back Before Soviet Sweep

LONDON, Oct. 26 (UP).—Soviet troops today captured Karnavatska station, one mile from the center of Krivoi Rog, the great iron and steel metropolis of the Ukraine.

Karnavatska is the railway station for Krivoi Rog and actually is within the limits of the city, one mile from the main power plant and two miles from the big steel mill which includes Europe's largest Bessemer plant.

German defenses appeared to be completely disorganized as Soviet columns spearheaded by tanks dashed through the Dnieper bend, driving enemy troops to the south and southwest, front reports said, adding that Nazi demolition experts had started to dynamite and flood Krivoi Rog's mines.

In the fighting in the Krivoi Rog direction, the Red Army discovered that it faced fresh German divisions, including the 28th Tank Division transferred from Italy," as reported by the Soviet midnight communique.

Nevertheless, during the day on all fronts the Soviet forces killed about 16,000 German officers and men and destroyed much German equipment including three railroad trains and 170 trucks and cars loaded with supplies. In addition, the Red Army was able to seize undamaged a large amount of military equipment, including ammunition dumps, trench mortars, howitzers, 300 machine guns, 800 trucks, 300 motorcycles, 21 locomotives, and 740 railway cars.

South of the big bulge of the river, other Soviet forces fanned out north, west and southwest of captured Melitopol, advancing four to 12½ miles and capturing 28 towns and villages, including Veseloye, 22 miles northwest of Melitopol and 55 miles southwest of Zaporozhye, and the rail station of Terpenye, eight miles north of Melitopol.

Moving into position for the final assault on Krivoi Rog, a city of 200,000 persons, Gen. Ivan S. K-

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## Reject Illinois Mine Contract

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP).—The War Labor Board refused tonight to approve the United Mine Workers agreement with Illinois coal operators, but announced it would approve the pact if the daily basic wage was reduced from \$8.50 to \$8.12.

WLB chairman William H. Davis said the amount which the board could approve under its wage stabilization program could result in a substantial increase in miners' earnings and that their average earnings for a six-day week would rise from \$45.50 to about \$55.50.

At the same time the board announced it had notified UMW president John L. Lewis that, if the 40,000 miners now on strike because of the delay in settling the seven-month old case do not resume work by Thursday morning, the mines involved will be referred to President Roosevelt—action which probably would result in government seizure of the strike-bound pits.

The decision on the Illinois agreement was reached by a seven to five vote, with four labor members and one industry member dissenting. The labor members contended the agreement should have been approved as submitted, whereas industry member Almon Roth held it should have been rejected completely because the miners had submitted no data on portal to portal pay, or travel time.

Explaining the decision, Davis said the board could approve the basic principle of establishing a work day which included travel time. He reminded that neither the operators nor the UMW had submitted travel time data but said the board was willing in order to make possible an immediate contract, to assume that average travel time

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The Veteran Commander is ill. His column, On the War Fronts, will be resumed when he recovers.

## Argentine Tension Near Breaking Point

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

All reports from Argentina agree that a big blow up is coming in that country, and coming very soon. The present deadlock between the stubborn pro-fascist elements in the Pedro Ramirez regime and the popular movement that has at last broken the ice is not likely to continue.

The recent reorganization of the Ramirez government has proved to be a victory for the outright fascist elements. While it is not clear that the three ministers who resigned on Oct. 13 were in any sense progressives, or pro-American, it is certain that the ministers appointed in their place give the regime a much greater fascist content.

The former minister of the Interior, Alberto Gilbert, who had temporarily held the post of foreign affairs after Cordell Hull's sharp note forced the resignation of Admiral Segundo Storni on Sept. 9, has now been confirmed as foreign minister. Gilbert was responsible for some of the worst decrees against the labor movement last June, and is considered a full-blown Nazi.

The new minister of Interior, Luis C. Perlinger is considered one of the most outspoken Nazis in the Argentine army; and the same is true of the new minister of Justice, Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, whose pen-name when he writes for the pro-Nazi press is Hugo West. The cabinet now consists of nine persons, president and vice-president included, of whom five are generals, two naval officers and the other two civilians.

### PROTESTS HIT PEAK

On the other hand, the popular protest against the foreign and domestic policies of Ramirez have reached a new peak. For a while, after the June 4th coup d'etat, the labor movement, the Radical Party and other elements were disoriented and confused. Especially since the widespread arrests by the special section of the police, hundreds of leading Argentines out of active political life.

The labor movement's revival has been most marked. But it is ac-

companied by an enormous upheaval among the students, the Radical Party membership and the public at large. The first break came on Sept. 29th when a strike of some 70,000 workers and students swept the meat-packing plants and the universities. The government was forced to release the leader of the meat workers, Jose Peter, and immediately thereafter, the prominent Socialist Dr. Benito Marinetti. A number of other union leaders were also released, although some 44 leading unionists still remain confined in southern Argentina. Other arrests notably that of Pedro Chirarita, have since followed.

Intercontinent News reports that Peter presided over a vast meeting of 35,000 workers at the South Dock stadium on Oct. 3. That same afternoon at Berisso he spoke to some 100,000 people, with prominent regional and national leaders of the Confederation of Labor participating.

At the same time, the students of the Littoral university at Santa Fe and in Buenos Aires succeeded in forcing the government to withdraw its newly appointed rector, Giordano Bruno Genta.

Then on Oct. 15th some 150 leading citizens summarized all these demands in a manifesto, likewise published in the leading papers in defiance of the strict censorship. Ramirez retaliated by firing all those among the signatories who were civil servants, held educational posts, were staff physicians in the hospitals, etc.

Oct. 15th, like Sept. 29th, have become red-letter days, symbols of the readiness of the people to stand up against Pedro Ramirez. Any day now may bring even wider popular actions and a showdown with the regime.

## Speed Blows to Free Oppressed--Masaryk

By Oakley Johnson

A plea to speed up the war and speed the victory was made by Czechoslovak foreign minister Jan Masaryk Monday night at Carnegie Hall. The occasion was the observance, under the sponsorship of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, at which both Masaryk and former American ambassador Joseph E. Davies gave addresses.

"It is my daily prayer," Masaryk said, "that this will be the last celebration of Czechoslovakian independence during the war."

Stressing this theme, he said: "Our people at home are waiting for the day of deliverance. They have been waiting for five years. . . . We can wait some more, but please don't make it too long."

Referring to the meeting of the foreign ministers of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, he said:

"The three-power conference which met in Moscow the other day. I am sure, is dealing with just exactly these problems--with speeding up, with bringing closer the liberation of the millions of martyrs of Nazi bestiality."

"I salute the United Nations," he said, in his concluding remarks. "The United Nations of today and of tomorrow. I salute the cooperation, the lasting and trusting cooperation between Great Britain, America and Soviet Russia."

Mr. Davies' theme was the necessity for unity among the anti-fascist nations and of friendship with and confidence in the Soviet Union. Davies pointed out that the Soviet Union for years stood steadfastly for collective security against the Hitler Axis, and was ready to defend Czechoslovakia at the time that the Munich sellout handed Czechoslovakia over to Hitler.

### LESSON OF UNITY

"The recounting of this tragedy serves but little purpose," he continued, "except to point out similar dangers which now menace our future security and peace. . . . It is safer to say that there is a great danger to the future peace and hope of the world today as there was, in 1933 and 1939, to the peace of Europe."

The danger he referred to lay in the efforts of pro-Axis propagandists to destroy the mutual confidence existing and growing between Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

## Vote New Taxes On Luxury Items

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved new excise taxes on luxury items designed to bring in revenue of \$1,439,500,000.

This left the total raised by the committee still well under \$10,500,000,000—or one tenth of the size of the tax bill asked by the Treasury.

Tobacco was significantly omitted from the long list of items to be hit by excise taxes including postage stamps, wine, beer, whiskey, furs, and luggage. The Treasury had proposed taxes on cigarettes, cigars and chewing and smoking tobacco which would have raised close to \$500,000,000.

But Rep. Robert Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has always been a guardian of the interests of the tobacco industry which is strongly entrenched in his home state. And he succeeded in warding off the proposed increase.

Still pending before the committee and for attention later this week, is the subject of corporate profits. But there is little hope that the majority coalition of reactionary Democrats and Republicans which has so far failed to increase taxes on high incomes will go after profiteering corporations.

Also due for a vote before the end of the week is the controversial sales tax issue. Rep. A. Willis Robertson, leader of the sales tax forces on the committee, told reporters this afternoon that he would definitely press for a vote. Chastened by stiff labor protests, the committee will probably reject a sales tax at this stage of the game.

But this does not mean that the sales tax danger is over. The strategy of the Republicans and the National Association of Manufacturers from the beginning has been to force a sales tax by blocking the raising of revenue through other means. And this strategy may still work.

## French to Try Bergeret, Vichy Aide, for Treason

ALGIER, Oct. 26 (UP).—The French Committee of National Liberation today announced the arrest of Jean M. Bergeret, assistant to Admiral Francois Darlan at the time of the latter's assassination Dec. 24, on triple charges of treason, collaboration with the enemy and activities against the security of the state.

Bergeret's arrest was decided upon Oct. 21, the committee announcement said. No date has been set for his trial.

Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister, arrived in North Africa just prior to the Allied landings. After Darlan's death he served until March 16 as Secretary General of the North Africa War Committee, the interim government superseded by the Committee of National Liberation.

Other decisions of the committee adjusted the salaries of railway employees, created auxiliary women's military units and defined by decree the North African Military Zone commanded by Giraud and the zone of the Interior under the jurisdiction of Gen. Paul Legentilhomme as commissioner of National Defense.

The decree in effect limits Giraud's authority to troops on the island of Corsica. The military zone includes also the port areas of Bone, Algiers, Oran and Bizerte which already are operated by Allied North African headquarters.

All other troops are under the command of Legentilhomme.

## AFL Bakers Rebuff Hanley, Back Haskell

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cluded a "recommendation for Hanley" in the minutes of its meeting but Hanley opponents—supporters of Haskell—waited vainly for any attempt to put the body on record. It never came.

Teamsters Local 807 officials said yesterday that they were doing everything in their power to support Haskell's election and to defeat Hanley.

Thomas J. Hickey, secretary-treasurer, recalled that Hanley had voted for the Bewley bill which would have denied teamsters the right to strike.

"We pledged that we would defeat every man that voted for that bill," he said, "and we have pretty near done it. We never could get at Hanley before because he ran in a rock-ribbed Republican territory. Now's our chance and we are doing everything we can to defeat him."

Another endorsement of Haskell was announced yesterday by Iron Shopmen's Local 455, AFL, representing 3,700 iron workers. It was also learned that an appeal for a Hanley endorsement put before the Bronx Board of Business Agents, AFL, was dropped into the wastebasket without action.

We publish below the continuation of the story of Pete Cacchione—His Record, which appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker, as reprinted from the pamphlet of the same name by S. W. Gerson, legislative director of the State Communist Party.

By S. W. Gerson

Pete is an American. That is, he believes deeply in the Constitution, that all men are born free and equal. Furthermore, he believes that the Constitution means exactly what it says when it speaks of equality.

He knows that race hatred is a weapon of Hitler to divide Americans—Negro from white, Jew from Gentile, native-born from foreign-born, Catholic from Protestant.

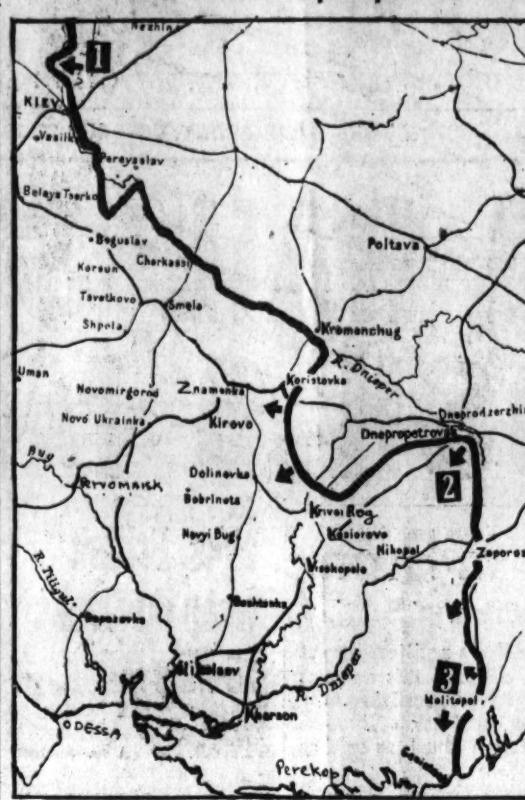
Because he wants to see a united America, he has done everything in his power to wipe out race hatred.

In the City Council he introduced bills to wipe out "hate" ads, those venomous little want ads which specify "white Christian only," "white Protestant only," etc., etc. His measures (Int. 75 and Res. 228) would punish newspapers which carry such advertisements by forbidding them from receiving any of the lucrative city and state advertising they now get.

P.S. Pete's bills weren't passed, but the Democratic majority, as was their wont, promptly got worried and pushed through a similar measure, the Hart Bill. (Incidentally, that's happened on a number of Pete's measures. Pete simply shrugs his shoulders and says, "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," and lets it go at that. As Pete says, he has no pride of authorship. A good bill is a good bill, no matter who sponsors it.)

Pete has introduced legislation (Int. 248) to eliminate discrimina-

## South of Dniepropetrovsk



Pushing southwest of the big Dnieper cities captured Monday, the Red Army advanced (2) four to nine miles into Krivoriog, while at Melitopol (3) four to twelve mile gains were made southwest and northwest of the city. (1) shows bridgehead across Dnieper above Kiev.

## Polish Troops Prove Mettle on East Front

(Continued from Page 1)

was killed in repulsing the German counterattack, the 17-year-old soldier Zalozicki took over the command and led his company into the attack. He fought successfully all day long.

When a bomb set an ambulance with wounded afloat, a woman tommygunner, Maria Graven leaped into the car and carried the wounded to safety.

The Polish patriot, Junior Corporal Czerowski, crossed over from

occupied territory to take part in the struggle against the Germans. He had hoped a year ago to find a place in General Vladyslaw Anders' army, but was disappointed. As soon as the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR announced the formation of the Kosciuszko Division, Czerowski was among the first to volunteer, and was accepted.

At the height of the battle he was mortally wounded. The Kosciuszko Division has thus begun real fighting to liberate Poland from the German invaders.

## Down 500 Tokio Planes

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Wednesday, Oct. 27 (UP).—More than 500 Japanese aircraft have been destroyed or damaged in the Southwest Pacific during the past 14 days and at Rabaul, New Britain, blasted over the weekend, Allied airmen "hit the jackpot," according to a headquarters spokesman.

While Allied fliers were reported to have smashed an enemy attempt to reinforce his already crippled aerial squadrons at Rabaul and to

have temporarily knocked out Kahlil airfield, on Bougainville Island, the main Japanese base in the northern Solomons, front dispatches told of bitter and continuous hand-to-hand battles near Finschhafen. Here Australians engaged in some of the war's toughest fighting.

The past two weeks, a headquarters spokesman said, has been the most costly fortnight ever for the Japanese. It began with the record blitz on Rabaul Oct. 12 and was climaxed, according to yesterday's communique, by a series of raids on Rabaul Saturday and Sunday in which 123 planes were definitely destroyed and 45 others probably. At least 177 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged Oct. 12.

## Health Crackups, Defeats Hit Mines

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—Due to the "complete breakdown in the health of the miners" and the "crushing defeats on the Eastern Front which have forced the mining industry to surrender 40 per cent of its skilled workers of military age," a serious coal crisis exists in Germany, Gustav Sobotta, a member of the Free Germany committee, revealed this week after interviewing former Ruhr miners recently made prisoners-of-war.

"It used to be the pride of the Ruhr miners that their wives did not have to work and could devote themselves to housekeeping and bringing up their children," Sobotta said. "Today man and wife work in the mines and when they come home, they go hungry together with the children, as rations are far from adequate. Due to undernourishment, excessive use of food substitutes and lack of washing facilities, the incidence of sickness among the Ruhr miners is rising rapidly. Before Hitler came to power, the incidence of tuberculosis accounted for 3 per cent of the total sickness cases, today it accounts for 50 per cent of sick miners."

### SERIOUS COAL CRISIS

Discussing the manpower shortage in the Ruhr mining industry, Sobotta stated: "After Germany attacked the Soviet Union, every able-bodied man was soon needed for the eastern front. The Ruhr mine owners declared they could not maintain production in their pits, which supply three-quarters of the coal used in Germany's armament industry, if the army continued to take the skilled workers. On June 21, 1942, Hitler personally intervened in favor of the mine owners and all miners at the front were ordered back to the mines. However, by February 1943, after Germany's crushing defeats at Stalingrad and on the Don, the mining industry was forced to surrender 40 per cent of its skilled workers of military age."

"In order to squeeze the utmost out of the remaining miners, more and more Gestapo agents and police spies were sent into the mines, until they soon numbered three times as many as the supervisors employed in pre-Hitler days."

"Work became harder because of the acute shortage of essential equipment. Chokedamp explosions increased but were concealed from the public. Rails were dug up from scrap heaps and put to use again. New props became a rarity. Accidents were frequent."

"At the beginning of this year, an order was issued ordering old and pensioned miners up to 70 years of age back to work. They were called on to do 80 per cent of the work quota fixed for the rest of the workers but received only four-fifths the normal pay. Revealing that the Ruhr miners no longer get days off, whether Sundays or holidays, Sobotta said: "For every Sunday shift, the Ruhr miners are given a bottle of schnapps or package of cigarettes instead of overtime pay. Once a month they work the so-called Panzer shift and get nothing at all."

## Between the Lines

A Young Woman of Cologne

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

While the most far-sighted commentators agree that a sudden collapse of the German armies in the Ukraine is altogether possible, all sorts of signs multiply of increasing strain and crisis within Germany. More and more people are being shot for defeatist remarks, the labor minister suddenly abjures Germans to treat the six million foreign workers in a friendly and equal spirit, the Nazis again and again reorganize their own apparatus, etc. On October 1st, the Zurich, Switzerland, Weltwoche, reports the findings of a recent traveller to Germany after the last raid on Cologne.

She speaks of a 25-year-old woman who had lost father, mother, brother and her only child. "I was amazed at how frankly the young woman spoke and reminded her of the danger of Gestapo agents. 'Let them arrest me,' she cried, 'it's all the same to me. We are all dead, restles, restless (we are worn-out, completely broken). The life we had built up is gone. Everything we took pleasure in, our little apartment, our furniture, the nice oil paintings, the big radio for which we saved up so long. Let them imprison me. Why does the war go on? Those in power have everything they want, food and clothes, none of them are at the front, but we have had enough, we want to put an end to it.'"

As the Swiss traveller admits, it would be wrong to generalize on the basis of one person's reaction to acute suffering. But notice how this woman immediately blames her own fate on "those who are in power," and places responsibility for her plight not on those who bombed her, but on those at home who insist that Germany must continue the war.

Odds and Ends: The Argentine government has prohibited the sale of the "Black Book of Nazi Terror in Europe" published in Mexico City by prominent exiles, and sponsored by the presidents of Mexico, Peru, and the Czechoslovak government-in-exile. . . . The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington has just bought several thousand copies of the book for hemisphere distribution. . . . The Swedish professor Israel Holmgren, imprisoned for publishing a pamphlet "The Nazi Inferno," was released in Stockholm after national protests. . . . Fifteen thousand Cubans meeting in the Palace of Workers celebrated the fifth anniversary of the fusion between the Communist Party and the Union Revolucionaria. . . . Alice Leont-Moats comments in a Madrid dispatch on the complete medievalism in the present atmosphere of Spain. Anniversary of the thousandth year of the foundation of Castile, she writes, occupied the Spanish press for an entire month this fall. . . . A battalion of French Negro soldiers, escaped from Martinique and Guadeloupe during the Vichy administration, have just been welcomed in Casablanca. . . . Ex-King Carol of Rumania, now living in Mexico City, has hired an American press agent to help clear his reputation in this country. . . . The Canadian Commonwealth Federation is arousing great anger among British Columbia's trade unionists for refusing unity with the Labor-Progressive Party in the local elections. . . . Incidentally, Harold Pritchett, formerly head of the International Woodworkers Union, CIO, on the West Coast, has joined the Labor-Progressive ranks. . . .

A brass-band corporal rebukes a private in the Middle East with the words: "You're not being paid to think . . ." but the whole squad chuckles when the private replies: "surely, sir, I can take it up as a hobby?"

It is not news of course that Paul Goebbels is a dirty liar. But this week he got off an interesting lie, a sign of the complete unscrupulousness of Nazi propaganda toward the German people, and a sign of how difficult it is becoming even for Goebbels to lie. Writing in Das Reich, Goebbels said that the present defeats in Russia were due to the "betrayal" of the House of Savoy, and the necessity of the German High Command to shift men into Italy. It will be remembered however that in July Hitler told Mussolini at Verona he could not send more troops to Italy because so many were needed on the eastern front.

## Hart Case Goes to Jittery Council Today

Majority members of the City Council, lead by vice-chairman Joseph T. Sharkey of Brooklyn, laid plans yesterday to whitewash in a special meeting today charges of misconduct in office leveled against Councilman Walter R. Hart, Brooklyn Democrat, by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands.

Mr. Sharkey and his colleagues conferred at length on the strategy they will apply at the special Council meeting ordered by the Mayor to consider proceedings to oust Hart from the body.

Hart, who heads a Council committee currently conducting a smear campaign against the La Guardia administration, is charged with appearing as an attorney for the Green Bus Lines, Inc., in a case against the City when he was a councilman in 1941. This, Herlands asserts, is a violation of the City Charter and disqualifies Hart as a member of the Council. Hart is running for re-election.

Reports are that the majority plans a long meeting in which it will present legal arguments aiming to clear Hart by a technicality. Some majority members of the Council, however, insist that in view of the damage a lengthy airing of the Hart matter might do them in the elections, the meeting be made a short one, and the least said the better. These councilmen are suggesting that all they do is to receive the Mayor's message and the Herlands report on Hart, refer the matter to committee without debate and adjourn.

But all the majority members are worrying about the Mayor's next move. They are trying to guess it and prepare for it. Many of them privately admit the Mayor has outmaneuvered them, harming their chances of election and aiding the Labor Party and independent candidates. And their guesses are many and confused.

They do know one thing. They know if they do not act on the Hart matter today, the Mayor has recourse to the courts.

### TOMORROW

What's going on in the American Jewish Conference? An article by Abraham Chapman.



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tion in the renting of apartments, in civil service, in business licenses, in places of public accommodation. The bill would compel the posting of the State Civil Rights Law in all public places (hotels, restaurants, taverns, etc.) to acquaint people with their rights and point out that penalties can be levied for discrimination.

But Pete went further than introducing legislation against race hatred. He filed charges with License Commissioner Paul Moss against employment agencies which continued to discriminate. He was successful in his action and the Commissioner forced the employment agencies to change their practices. And that's typical of Pete. He not only wants to get good laws on the books but he wants to see them enforced—and he fights for their enforcement.

Knowing that jobs are the greatest concern of the Negro people and knowing how badly the war effort needs the great reservoir of Negro manpower, Pete has led delegations of factories in Brooklyn demanding that they hire Negroes. Brook-

lyn Negro leaders are well acquainted with the delegations that Pete led to the Metropolitan Engineering Company, at Atlantic and Nostrand Avenues.

Pete also led a delegation to Branch Rickey, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers, urging that the Dodgers be the first to break down Jim Crow barriers and hire some of the superb Negro ball players now barred from the big leagues.

At every and any opportunity, he took action against anti-Negro and anti-Semitic agitation. It was Pete who introduced into the City Council, immediately after the Detroit riots, a resolution (Res. 308) calling on the Council to set up an investigating committee to ferret out all groups and individuals spreading race hatred and anti-Negro, anti-Jewish and Christian Front propaganda.

Like most of Pete's legislation, it was not palatable to the majority machine, which was pitted on the spot. They tried to kill Res. 308 in committee, but were forced to debate the issue on the floor when Pete moved to discharge the com-

(Continued tomorrow.)



# 'In the Bag,' Costello Told Me--Aurelio

## Our Recommendations

Here are the Daily Worker recommendations for the various posts being contested in the Nov. 2 elections (City Council choices other than first are based largely on the endorsements of the CIO):

1—For every position that is being voted for on the machine; that is, for every post except City Council, VOTE A STRAIGHT ALP TICKET. Pull down every ALP lever.

2—For City Council: Under proportional representation, you can vote for more than one candidate in order of preference. Thus, if your first choice loses out, your second choice will get the benefit of your vote. The same with the third and fourth choices. Thus, you should vote for all candidates indicated below:

### BROOKLYN

Put the Figure 1 before PETER V. CACCHIONE (Communist).

Put the figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 before the names of Abraham Bernkopf (ALP), Richard Mazza (ALP), Norman P. Johnson (Rep., CH. Non-Partisan), and Genevieve Earle (Rep., CH. Non-Partisan).

### MANHATTAN

Put the Figure 1 before BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. (Communist).

Put the Figure 2 before Eugene P. Connolly (ALP).

Put the Figure 3 before Stanley Isaacs (Rep.).

Put the Figure 4 before John A. Ross (Rep., CH. Non-Partisan).

### BRONX

Put the Figure 1 before ISADORE BEGUN (Communist).

Put the Figure 2 before Michael J. Quill (Independent).

We recommend figures 3 and 4 for Gertrude Well Klein (ALP) and Salvatore Ninio (ALP).

### QUEENS

Put the Figure 1 before PAUL CROSBIE (Communist).

Put the Figure 2 before A. Joseph Donnelly (ALP).

Put the Figure 3 before Irving Lerman (City Fusion).

Put the Figure 4 before Fred E. Horan (CH. Non-Partisan).

In Richmond, there are two candidates running, Frederick Schick, the incumbent Democrat, and Josephine Catania, Rep. Schick has a miserable record.

Every year a huge number of votes are lost because the paper ballot is marked incorrectly. This cuts down the number of councilmen elected and loses you your vote. It is very important, therefore, that you know exactly how to vote on the paper ballot.

1—Go into the special booth set aside for marking your paper ballot after you have voted on the machine. Put a number one in the square on the left side of the ballot before the name of the candidate you have selected for first choice.

2—Pick out the name of your second choice and put a number two in the square before his name. Then put a number 3 before the name of your third choice, and so on down the line.

3—Here are the main errors to guard against:

DO NOT mark your ballot with the symbol X under any circumstances.

DO NOT mark your first, second, third, etc., choice thus—1, 1, 1, 1.

## Judge Tells of Meeting Gambler

By Art Shields

Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio was saved by a minute at his disbarment proceedings at the Supreme Court yesterday from admitting that he had pledged "staidy loyalty" to Frank Costello, slot machine king and ex-gun case convict.

Adjournment time came as the bi-partisan Democratic and Republican candidate for the Supreme Court was about to be questioned about the pledge he made to the racketeer in a telephone conversation last August.

Earlier Aurelio tried to belittle the work the gambler had done in swinging Tammany Leader Mike Kennedy into line for his nomination.

But the worried, bald-headed aspirant for the high bench admitted meeting Costello at the gambler's home at Kennedy's office, at night clubs and elsewhere.

"IN THE BAG"

And he said Costello told him shortly before the judicial nominating convention that he needn't worry: "It's in the bag."

The dubious figure of Morris Ernst, the racketeer's attorney, came into the case earlier.

Abraham Rosenthal, Tammany leader for the Eighth Assembly District, testified that he wanted to get a job for Patsy Carita, one of his captains, as Aurelio's court attendant, if the magistrate was elected to the judgeship.

The poor fellow, it seemed, hadn't worked since Tammany was in power.

Aurelio gave his assent, but that wasn't enough. Rosenthal had to go higher, to Costello himself. So phoning the racketeer for an appointment he was told to meet him—at Ernst's offices at 285 Madison Ave., where Costello promised to help.

"HELL TOO HOT FOR HIM"

Police Commissioner Lewis H. Valentine was as blunt on the witness stand yesterday as he is burlly.

He called Costello an "international thug."

There is no place in Hell too hot for Costello, said the city's chief cop in discussing the gambler's reputation.

"We know Frank Costello as a violator of the law," said Valentine.

The police knew him first as a bootlegger, went on the commissioner, next as the owner of slot machines in the County of New York.

"Everything [in the slot machine racket] South of Fifty-Ninth St. is alleged to belong to Costello," he continued.

Valentine also said he knew the gambler to be the associate of such persons as Joe Adonis, described yesterday as King of the Brooklyn Underworld, and Frank Ericson.

The racketeer's associates, added Valentine, have "very bad" reputations.

Explaining why he called Costello "an international thug," Valentine said that the gambler's "long arm has extended from Scotland to the Gulf of Mexico."

"WHISKEY RACKET"

Costello, in fact, collected two shillings and ten pence on every case of "King's Ransom" and "House of Lords" whiskey brought into America until the recent reorganization of the companies, the commissioner reported.

Mrs. Aurelio testified to meeting Costello at his home at 115 Central Park West with her husband. And she said that she took a call from the gambler shortly after her husband's nomination, asking Aurelio to call him. That call, it was asserted, was the one that District Attorney Hogan has since disclosed.

That was the call where "undying loyalty" was pledged.

Mrs. Aurelio herself is a political leader—co-leader with Abraham Rosenthal of the Eighth A. D.

Rosenthal said he found out shortly after meeting Costello in early 1942 that he was the owner of "The Louisiana Mint Co.," which made a "gambling device" that is legalized in Louisiana.

He continued to see Costello, however, some times in company with Tammany leader Kennedy.

And he said that he found out that Costello had much influence with Kennedy.

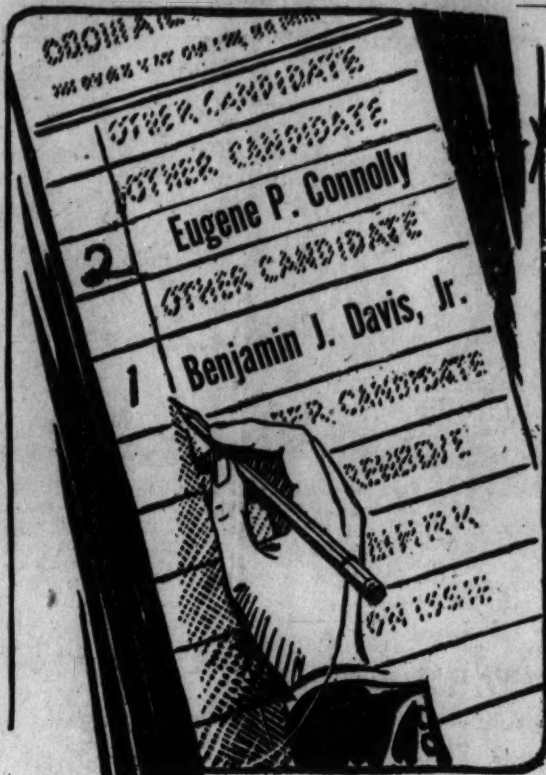
Rosenthal said that Aurelio once told him that Costello "seemed to be a fine fellow," and "had promised to help" him.

"MARIGNY DEFENSE COUNTERS 'CLUES'"

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 26 (UP).—Attorneys for Alfred De Marigny, cross-examining an American detective who said a "highly-inflam-mable liquid" was used by Sir Harry Oakes' assassin in an effort to wipe out clues sought to prove today that the flames would have done more than merely singe the hair of the murderer.

The witness, Capt. Edward Melchen of the Miami Police Homicide squad, had testified that the fuel apparently jumped backward toward the person who scattered it and that the flames leaped eight to 10 feet high. Yet, the defense pointed out, De Marigny was being linked with the crime only on the basis of microscopic evidence of singed hair on his hands and arms.

## Make Davis No. 1



How to make BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. your No. 1 choice for City Council if you are a Manhattan voter. After you vote the ALP line in the machine, you mark your paper ballot with the figure 1 before the name of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. (Communist). We recommend that you then place the figure 2 next to the name of Eugene P. Connolly, the American Labor Party candidate, as shown above. Third and fourth choices should go to Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and John A. Ross, Jr.

## Davis Visits Slums, Offers Tenants Help

By Eugene Gordon

Mrs. Susanna Brutus, crippled from a broken foot, and Obadiah Smith, also crippled, being barely able to drag himself around on crutches, were visited in their gloomy, ill-smelling tenement flat at 118 W. 135th St. yesterday afternoon by Ben Davis, Communist Party candidate for City Council, while rain showered through the ceiling, driving the elderly housewife, and her aged roomer into corners to avoid drenching.

Mr. Davis listened to the story of their pleading with the landlord for months to repair the roof, to do something toward exterminating the cockroaches which, even as Mrs. Brutus talked, crawled slushily from a hole close up against the blackish ceiling and trickled out across the sleazy, dampish, smoked-ened wall.

She said the landlord, Max R. Klaghkin, 320 Fifth Ave., had done nothing.

"Does he regularly collect his rent?" Mr. Davis asked.

"Does he? Sure he does!"

"Then don't pay him another cent until he's done something about these awful conditions," Davis said. "And if he wants to make trouble, you come or send somebody to us."

INFORMS THEM OF AID

He informed them of the Consolidated Tenant's League.

The old people were touchingly grateful.

The shocking conditions of the tenants at 118 and 118 W. 135th St. had been called to the attention of the Ben Davis Non-Partisan Committee, 2286 Seventh Ave., by Mrs. Cermella Simmons, whose husband is in the Army and who lives with her six small children at 114 W. 134th St. Mrs. Simmons, an air-raid warden, a police inspector and a member of various fraternal organizations, had been making a routine visit to the house when she learned of the conditions.

Mr. Davis asked her whether she could make a complete inspection and report to him. She did, reporting also to the Health and the Housing and Buildings Departments of New York City.

Response from both departments was almost instantaneous. John V. Smith, a health inspector, encountered Mr. Davis on the staircase after the visit to Mrs. Brutus.

Harry Howard, inspector from the Housing and Buildings Department, was also on the job. Mr. Howard, however, told the Daily Worker that he had been instructed to inspect only two flats in the five-floor tenement, "because we don't have men enough to do the work."

PROMISES REMEDIES

Mrs. Simmons was later told the same thing. She phoned the chief inspector of the Housing and Buildings Department, in the Municipal Building, that the tenants had no heat, that water was pouring through the ceiling and that in some flats there was no hot water at all.

Sorry, she was told, but there was a manpower shortage.

Mrs. Simmons retorted:

"We are paying the same rent in Harlem as we always did—our rent hasn't been reduced, even if your inspectors have. Our rent and our taxes support you city officials, and if you haven't got men to make inspections then get them."

Housing and Buildings Inspector

## Crosbie Offers Project Aid to Queens Tenants

A comprehensive program on behalf of federal housing project tenants has been put forward by Paul Crosbie, Queens Communist candidate for City Council.

Crosbie will support tenants' struggle to do away with the \$3,000 maximum income limitation and will seek tenant representation on the local housing board and municipal housing authority.

The Communist candidate's program was presented to the Amerigo Vesputi Society, largest Italian-American organization in the Queens Housing Project, Monday night by Manny Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party of Queens.

PRESENTS CROSBIE PROGRAM

Dennis, a speaker at a society symposium at which representatives of all parties except the Democrat were represented, said that Crosbie would fight the \$3,000 income limitation because it in effect is an obstacle to full participation in the war effort. Housewives, who could otherwise take jobs in war industry, are prevented from doing so by this regulation, he said, because if the family income exceeds \$3,000, they cannot continue to live in the project under present rules.

Crosbie will also seek a public health clinic, particularly to service project children, Dennis told the society. At present, project dwellers have to take their children to Welfare Island and there is a 20-cent carfare charge.

Dennis stressed the fact that Crosbie is pledged to a win-the-war program, and called for his election along with all other nominees supporting the administration, headed by Lieut. Gov. William Haskell, Democratic and American Labor candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Others who addressed the symposium included Irving Lerman, Fusion and ALP candidate for City Council; Ernest Romano, ALP candidate for State Senate, and Mrs. Blanche Sayer, Republican candidate for City Council. Mrs. Sayer, under the impression that she was speaking to small home owners, put forward a program for hacking the budget to pieces for "economy" purposes.

Lerman and Romano made constructive speeches, pledging action for price control against black markets and the like.

## Connolly Exposes Hanley Pretenses

Eugene P. Connolly, New York County American Labor Party secretary and candidate for the City Council, last night declared the ALP is "breaking down the conspiracy of silence with which the Republicans sought to surround the election of the lieutenant governor."

Predicting that Lieut. General William H. Haskell would be elected by the combined Democratic and Labor Party voters, Connolly asserted the pretense of GOP nominee Joe R. Hanley that the broad issues of winning the war and fashioning the peace have no place in the state campaign "is just plain bunk."

"The Republicans sought to exclude these questions from the election hoping to be able to sneak Hanley through," he said.

Connolly assailed the GOP candidate for lieutenant governor at a community election rally held in Congress Casino, 138 W. 132 St., by Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65.

"If Hanley would win the election," Connolly stated, "every reactionary and defeatist newspaper would go to town on Nov. 3 and cheer with the biggest type they could find in their composing rooms."

He took a crack at Gov. Dewey's Rochester speech in which Dewey suddenly became interested in the administration of unemployment insurance.

"Dewey's sudden interest in the question of unemployment insurance is cynical to say the least," Connolly declared. "How can he use this issue to promote Hanley's candidacy when Senator Hanley was one of those who opposed the state unemployment insurance law in the State Legislature?"

"Hanley fought against unemployment insurance as he fought and voted against improvement of workmen's compensation laws and laws to improve and regulate working conditions of women and youths."

Christian Front and other fascist forces which have been conducting an anti-Semitic campaign against the election of Judge Samuel Ecker, American Labor Party candidate for Municipal Court, will be exposed by Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Connolly, at an open-air meeting on 86th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues, Saturday evening, Oct. 30.

Justice Francis E. Rivers, candidate for City Court, will also be

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## Woll's Anti-Soviet Line Shames AFL

By Rose Wortis

The closing day of the 63rd Convention of the AFL will be remembered with shame by its membership. On that day the Committee on International Relations, headed by Matthew Woll, brought in a report which registers a setback for our nation, for labor, for national and international labor unity. It is a reactionary, red-baiting, Soviet-baiting document, in conflict with some of the major pro-war policies adopted by the Convention. It is of one piece with the decision of the Convention to give the Executive Council power to readmit the defunct Lewis to the AFL. It is a cause for alarm, and will require the most energetic efforts of the AFL membership to nullify its evil effects.

This report, submitted by Matthew Woll, was an attack not only on the Soviet Union and the CIO; it was a dastardly attack on the tens of thousands of honest, hard-working members of the AFL in the State Federations, City Central Bodies, International Federations, and Local Unions that have gone on record for international labor unity. Those loyal, devoted members and leaders of the AFL were denounced by Matthew Woll as "subversive elements," "foreign agents," in the familiar Hearst, Peeler and McCormack defeatist style. This hysterical denunciation was an indirect admission of the tremendous sentiment among the AFL membership for international labor unity, for affiliation to the Anglo-Soviet Committee. It was an admission of the pressure brought to bear on the Executive Council by affiliates of the AFL to reverse its stand on this important issue of great concern to labor and the nation.

"Minority groupings within the AFL," says Mr. Woll, "hostile to the democratic ideals, philosophy and practices of the Federation, have conducted a deliberately malicious campaign of misinformation on this question in order to confuse and bewilder the American people."

Further, "No aspect of the Federation's international relations have been more willfully misinterpreted."

Poor, misunderstood Mr. Woll!

**HUNDREDS OF WIRES**  
Reports current at the Convention indicated that hundreds of telegrams came from all over the country to the Convention, urging that body to reconsider its previous stand and join with the rest of labor in uniting the labor movements of the United Nations. In private discussions, numerous delegates—some from very important unions—indicated disagreement with Matthew Woll's report. Unfortunately, the pressure was not yet strong enough to overcome the sabotage of Matthew Woll, William Hutchison and David Dubinsky. Those who favored international labor unity were still terrorized by the ruling clique, too much influenced by narrow considerations and remained silent.

The plea for international labor unity from the masses was ignored. The only answer that the reactionary clique has to demands for a more progressive policy is the old cry of "professional agitators." On the Negro question, it is not the wholesale discrimination in the AFL but the "professional Negroes" who create trouble. On international labor unity, it is the "professional Communists" who disturb the peace of Matthew Woll. And it was quite evident that Mr. Woll was disturbed, not only by the tremendous sentiment for international labor unity, but by the general progressive trends in the AFL.

For he states further:  
"The abnormal pressure brought to bear on the affiliates of the AFL to join the Anglo-Soviet

Committee was specifically designed to submerge the interests of the free democratic American labor movement to the foreign policies of Soviet Russia, which in the past through its controlled agencies has sought to promote disruption and disunity in the ranks of the AFL."

Thus it appeals for the AFL to join forces with 28,000,000 organized workers in the Soviet Union becomes a conspiracy against the AFL.

**WHO ARE "SUBVERSIVES"?**

Let us stop for a moment to consider who are these subversive elements. Are they the numerous State Federations of Labor, such as those of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New Hampshire?

Are they international unions such as the Jewelry Workers International Union, the International Culinary Alliance, the Building Service International Union, who have gone on record on international labor unity? Are they numerous city central bodies throughout the entire country—the hundreds of local unions from practically every industry throughout the country who have gone on record for international unity?

Are these the "Soviet-controlled agencies designed to submerge the interests of the free democratic American labor movement to the foreign policies of Russia?"

Of course, according to the thinking of Mr. Woll and his colleagues Hutchison, the advocacy of unity with the rest of the labor movement of the world is "subversive." According to their thinking, the advocacy of industrial unionism and the organization of millions of unorganized workers in the war industries into the CIO who are making such tremendous contributions to war production, are some of the subversive acts for which the "Soviet-controlled" agencies in this country are responsible. In a similar category can be placed the struggle for unemployment insurance, which the leadership of the AFL fought for many years, the struggle for Negro rights, for trade union democracy and many other gains that are being won by the workers in our country over the most determined opposition of Woll and company with the help of these so-called conspirators.

**THE CONTRAST**  
The report goes on to say:

"The difference between the AFL and government-controlled Russian unions are so glaring that no liaison between the two is now remotely possible."

Evidently the British unions, which are recognized by the AFL and are no less devoted to freedom than is the AFL, see no obstacles to working with the Soviet unions. On the contrary, the unions of both these countries are working in close collaboration for the past two years without any apparent difficulties and without any fear of "contamination." In fact, the British Trade Union Congress is advocating a similar relationship of the AFL with the Soviet trade union movement.

On one point we do agree with Mr. Woll. The differences between the Russian unions and some of the AFL unions are glaring indeed. It would be almost inconceivable in the Russian unions for any leader or group of leaders to run two roughshod over the will of the membership as is often the practice of the AFL. It is difficult to imagine the Russian unions resorting to such undemocratic practices as: election to office for life, no conventions for years, no accounting to the membership for funds, and toleration of such disreputable elements as only until a couple of years ago served in leading capacities in AFL unions and on the Executive Council itself—as Willie Bluff, George Brown, George Scallie and others who have brought so much discredit upon the AFL.

Despite all this, and despite the disagreement of the Soviet unions with policies of that type, they are leaving these matters to be solved by the American workers and are interested in but one thing, to unite labor so as to hasten victory and bring the unconditional defeat of fascism.

Now, as to the other arguments to justify the position of the AFL in refusing to deal with the Soviet Union. The report states that the trade unions in the Soviet Union: "... are free and voluntary associations of the workers. They constitute a department of the Soviet State and enjoy no more autonomy than the various agencies of any TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT"—emphasis mine. In this statement, Woll reveals his true colors—he characterizes our most powerful ally, which has made the greatest contribution to the struggle for the freedom of the entire civilized world, as a "totalitarian" government. Surely this does not represent the attitude of the membership of the AFL who have come to regard the Soviet Union as the greatest bulwark against fascism.

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Jewish American Fraternalists Pick Candidates



Leaders of 40,000 International Workers Order share the platform with Ben Davis, Jr. and Eugene F. Connolly, candidates for City Council, at an election rally at Irving Plaza. Left to right, Arnold Grossfeld, TWO Manhattan County organizer; Mr. Davis, Mr. Connolly and John E. Middleton, IWO New York executive secretary. The rally's central theme was a demand to "blackout Jim Crow and anti-Semitism." Sponsored by the Jewish-American Fraternal Committee to Elect Win-the-War Candidates, it gave its endorsement not only to Davis and Connolly, but to Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Kings Communist, Michael Quill, Bronx laborite, and other progressive candidates for office.

## Must Not Relax War Effort --- Haskell

Although the tide of war is running in favor of the Allies, there must be no relaxing in our efforts to win, Lieut. General William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieutenant Governor, declared last night.

"Rather it should spur us on to ever greater sacrifices," he said. "Yet the possibility of an early victory remains."

General Haskell discussed questions of the war and post-war periods in two campaign addresses—one over state-wide WABC radio hook-up and the other at a campaign rally in the Queens County Lost Battalion Hall.

"The tide of war is running in our favor," said the General in his radio address. "In both the European and Pacific areas our forces are going forward. There are many who believe that the war will be at an end within another year or two. That possibility is no reason for relaxing our efforts."

General Haskell pointed out that the people of New York State may be faced with the problem of peace long before the end of 1945, when the life of the present state administration ends.

**CITES EXPERIENCE**  
He cited his vast experience at handling problems of both war and post-war reconstruction—experience which his GOP opponent Joe R. Hanley never had—and added:

"Peace will bring with it, its own peculiar problems. The millions of men in the armed services will be released to civilian life, but in what numbers and over how long a period of time no one can tell today. The industries of the country, now geared to 100 per cent production of war materials, will shift to peacetime products. How long the shift will take and what effect the shift will have on the millions of men and women now employed is equally difficult to foresee. About all we can be sure about is that

all too suddenly we will have to face and solve problems of placement and replacement of human beings, our fellow citizens, such as we have never met before. Failure will mean the wreckage of lives and homes. We must not fail."

### FACE PROBLEMS

In Queens General Haskell told his audience his experience included problems that will surely rise again, such as the sale of surplus Army stocks "without ruining commercial companies, nor holding a threat over their heads; vocational training; completion of interrupted educations; jobs—not handouts; not theoretical plans, but plans backed by experience, based on experience and executed by experience."

Tonight General Haskell will address a campaign rally at Syracuse. At 6 P.M. today former Governor Alfred E. Smith will speak in behalf of the Haskell campaign over Station WVEAF.

State Democratic Chairman Farley, speaking at the Queens County rally, attacked the argument of the Republicans that the election of Haskell would "break up the team" of the State Administration in Albany.

Today's installment of the article on China reprinted from *Amerasia* will appear in a subsequent issue.

## Party Life

## Branch Leadership in California

(Note: The following is discussion material containing experiences of the California Party organization regarding Membership Committees. We welcome it and hope and urge that more be sent to the Column.)

(By C.F. Organization Dept.)  
The article on Wednesday, October 6, on Membership Committees just came in and we had a chance to read it and to discuss it briefly. We feel that the article will be extremely helpful to the work and we are making arrangements to reprint it for use of all of the comrades involved in the membership work.

There are additional points, however, which we would like to raise for discussion on the basis of our state-wide experience. We found that as our Membership Directors and Committees began to broaden out the scope of their work, there began to develop a separation from the Executive Committee and certain circumventing of the Branch leadership.

In other words, though the Executive Committee planned the work of the entire Branch their direct influence was only on the attending members and the absentees were placed, so to speak, under the leadership of the Membership forces. To some degree this was to be expected since these comrades would be the only ones in contact with them, but we found that it went much further. On the one hand there was a certain relegation of full responsibility to them from the Branch leadership and on the other hand, there was insufficient exchange of information between Membership comrades and our

Branch leadership. In several Branches, where the leadership was not aggressive enough, our Membership Directors actually "took over" the leadership of the Branch. This is an extreme example, of course, but it find various shades of this in a large number of Branches.

Our feeling is that this separation between the Branch leadership and the non-attending members and between them and the Membership Directors (and committees) and the Branch leadership was further deepened by weaknesses in the organization of the work. Though the Membership Director is usually a member of the Executive Committee, only he would meet with his Membership Committee, members of which are charged with the responsibility to take up various questions outside of membership problems. This has to be so since they are the only ones who have the contact with the absentees. And, usually, members of the Executive Committee would not meet with the Membership Committee members.

We are trying to solve this problem through various steps. First through a number of political discussions with our comrades involved in Membership work in which we are trying to discuss the scope of their work and their relationship with Branch leadership and individual members. In addition, we are proposing that wherever possible, all members of the Membership Committee should attend once a month the meetings of the Branch Executive Committee. This would tend to broaden out their understanding and tie them more closely to the Branch leadership.

At the other meeting (during the same month) of the Membership Committee, though part of the time should be devoted to handling of membership problems, we suggest that other members of the Executive Committee should attend in rotation, have a place on the agenda and conduct a political discussion related to their own responsibility—Education, Literature, Press, etc. At all times, it should be borne in mind, that the Organizer is the political leader of all phases of work and should be involved and be present at as many discussions as possible. There were other expressions on the work itself. That these new responsibilities made the burden too heavy, that they have too many technical things to do and don't have enough time to devote to political discussions. These problems have to be recognized and efforts made to help the comrades to solve them. We should try to lighten their burden.

For example, we are suggesting that the leading comrades of the Branch should have regular contact with active mass workers. In addition to personal contact, phones and mailing should be used as well. More attention should be given to those not attending as compared to those who do attend. Various members of the Executive Committee should be involved in helping to solve special problems and in this light, we are suggesting that at least for the duration of the registration (a period during which a large number of trade union comrades will go into community branches) a leading trade unionist should be added to the Membership Committee. The job of this comrade would be to "take in tow" transferring members, welcome them, give them a feeling that they are not in an entirely new and strange situation.

## Scanlon Urges People Fight Subsidies Ban

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Rep. Thomas E. Scanlon, chairman of the Congressional Committee for the Protection of Consumers, today called upon labor and consumer organizations to "let their voices be heard again" in defense of food subsidies.

Calling upon the 400 organizations which attended the committee's conference last June to mobilize for action, Scanlon pledged an all-out fight by the congressmen against the House Banking and Currency Committee's recent action in banning subsidies.

"In accord with the President, the congressional committee will not compromise with its belief that war subsidies are imperative in a program to hold down living costs," Scanlon declared.

In an effort to mobilize utmost support against the ban on subsidies which the Banking and Currency Committee wrote into the Commodity Credit Corporation Bill, H. R. 3477, Scanlon called on the organizations to serve notice on Congress that it must pass legislation which will "kill now, and finally, the spectre of inflation."

"Without a subsidy, either there is a loss of production, which would jeopardize the nation's war activity, or a sharp rise in the retail price as the higher production costs are passed along."

Declaring that many of the congressmen on the committee spoke to large gatherings during the summer, Scanlon pointed out: "In spite of the smoke-screen of misrepresentation and misinformation obscuring the whole subject of subsidies, the committee is convinced that public opinion, fully informed of the facts, recognizes the necessity for war subsidies and will support the administration."

Fahrenberg switched on a few lamps; but when the light seemed to interfere with his hearing, he switched them all off again. Ready to go out, he hesitated, listening for something over at the entrance of the camp, beset by his tormenting, now almost fulfilled hope.

Fahrenberg's next reactions were rather human—he placed his hand over his heart, his lower jaw sagged, and his face was flabby with disappointment. To his ears, all this was a reasonable, otherwise definable sequence of sounds.

New commands were heard from outside. Fahrenberg, pulling himself together, switched on lights again. He pressed buttons and shifted plugs.

When, a few minutes later, Bunsen crossed the Dangling Ground, he could hear Fahrenberg's ragging like one possessed even through the closed doors. Zillich had just finished his report: Eight new prisoners, all of them from Opel Rueselsheim; all of them had opposed something or other. Here for only a brief case that would make them find their new piece wages more palatable later.

Zillich expected and suffered a new flood of invective with an impenetrably gloomy face. The roaring that was his master's usual way of letting off steam could not bowl him over. Ah, but this time there was not a single word about old times and solidarity, not even the slightest allusion to it. His large head dropped on his chest Zillich waited despondently. With his uncanny faculty for following his master's every emotion, he knew only too well that Fahrenberg's manner toward him had changed sadly during the past week. On Monday after the escape they had both still shared the feeling of a jointly suffered misfortune, but during the next few days Fahrenberg must have shut him out. Would his master forget him entirely?

Fahrenberg's close-set eyes—by no means fear-inspiring, by no means intended by nature to

California Org. Committee.

## Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

CHAPTER VI

Fahrenberg was lying on his back fully dressed, his booted legs dangling over the edge of his bed. His eyes open, he listened to the night. He put his head under the covers. Now, at least, there was a noise—the surf seething in a person's soul. No longer to be forced to listen! He was consumed with yearning to bear a sound, some alarm of which one could not tell beforehand where it would come from, thus making the self-consuming listening perfect. A motor humming far away on the highroad, the shrill ringing of a telephone in the Administration Building, even steps coming from that building toward the commander's quarters, could have put an end to this waiting. But the camp had been still, deathly still, since the SA had finished celebrating the commissars' departure after their own fashion.

Several times during the night Fahrenberg had given a violent start. Once a car had gone in the direction of Mainz, two more toward Worms; there had been steps in the Dancing Ground but they had gone past his door toward Bunsen's; shortly after two the telephone in the Administration had shrilled and he had expected the report—but it was not the report that would be handed to him at any hour of the day or night: the return of the seventh.

Almost choked, Fahrenberg drew the covers from his head. How still the night was! Instead of being filled with the sound of sirens, pistol shots, and motors, with the turmoil of a tremendous search in which everybody was taking part, it was the stillest of all nights, an ordinary night between two workdays. No searchlights darted through the skies. For the villages of the district the autumn stars were lost in the mist; only the soft but penetrating light of the waning moon could find those who longed to be found. After a hard day's work everybody was in a quiet sleep.

"I am going to sleep now," said Fahrenberg to himself. "Overkamp has long since reached his destination. Why was I foolish enough to fix a time limit, and why did I let it be known? If they don't capture Heiser now, no one can put the blame on my shoulders. At any rate, I've got to get some sleep now."

He sat bolt upright. It was five o'clock. There was a confused noise outside. Yes, the thing had happened. From the highway, came the noise of motors, the sharply uttered commands that accompanied the reception of prisoners. Then followed the dark and unevenly mounting sound that had not as yet found its proper pitch or assumed its bitter-sweet flavor. No blood had yet been shed.

Fahrenberg switched on a few lamps; but when the light seemed to interfere with his hearing, he switched them all off again. Ready to go out, he hesitated, listening for something over at the entrance of the camp, beset by his tormenting, now almost fulfilled hope.

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Fahrenberg's close-set eyes—by no means fear-inspiring, by no means intended by nature to

fathom great depths, but only to peer into clogged-up pipes and funnels—gazed at Zillich coldly, even with hatred. Now Fahrenberg actually believed that this clumsy lout was chiefly responsible for his misfortune. Several times in the course of the week such a thought had flashed through his mind; now it was growing into a certainty.

Zillich used the breathing spell for a slight advance, a sort of test of confidence. "Herr Kommandant—I beg to request your consent to the following changes in appointments, relating to the changes to be made in the squads detailed to guard duty over the special column..."

Bunsen could hear Fahrenberg's second fit of bellowing. "Well, there won't be many more occasions for so much fun." The commission investigating events before and after the escape had so far not made any official announcement, but it was noised about among the SS that the old man would not last another week.

A second breathing spell. Bunsen entered, smiling only with his eyes. Zillich, looking like a bull with his horns cut off, was dismissed. In the voice of a man whose power of command, reckoned by scope and duration, was incontestable, Fahrenberg said: "The new arrivals are subject to all punitive measures imposed upon every prisoner since the day of the escape." In the same tone he enumerated these measures. With every enumeration they grew more stringent. "Many of the fellows who are on the brink now will certainly keel over," thought Bunsen. "This man is giving himself a nice last fling."

Zillich went to the canteen. Coffee was being served. Distracted, he sat down in his own place at the narrow end of the table. Ever since Fahrenberg had belittled out the news that the responsibility for the special column was no longer his but Unlenhau's, there had been a fog in front of his eyes. The mood in the canteen was that of hungry robust young fellows who like to put their strong teeth into good healthy food: country bread and plum jam. Everything was plentiful in the neighborhood. The larder was especially well stocked this week because of the punitive reductions in the prisoners' fare. Back and forth across the table went large cans of coffee and milk. The guards who had accompanied the transport were the guests of the Westhofen SA. The men were laughing and chewing. Zillich stared in front of him, stuffing bread into his mouth.

Some of the fog had drifted away; a few tatters still hung suspended between Marne's and Mangold's apple trees. Franz on his bicycle bumped over a couple of ridges in the road. Today, instead of giving him pleasure, the jolting jarred his empty weary head. The mist felt soft and cool on his tired face as he rode through it.

As he was skirting Mangold's farm, Franz tried to peep through the shrouding haze. But now the denuded trees gave back no sparkling reflections. Beyond this farm the land sloped down into infinite loneliness. One was apt to forget that the Hoechst factories were down there in the fog, that the nation's largest cities were not far away, and that cyclists would soon come down the road in droves. Here was the dreariness that had been rankling under the soil. Here was the old solitude, not more than three hundred yards from the environs of the cities. The land was doubly bare where Ernst and his sheep had passed. This desolation was still unconquered; who was there who wanted to conquer it? Everybody had to go through it, everybody wanted to leave it behind. A fire would be welcome at home tonight. Franz had never had any particular liking for Ernst; but today he missed him, as if life itself had gone with him into another realm.

"If only I could go on riding here forever," thought Franz, "if only this road would never get to Hoechst!" But already the air about him was full of tinkling sounds. There was Anton Greiner at the soft-drink stand. "I hope I live to see the day when this fellow goes by here without spending anything," thought Franz. Into his face, which only a little while before had mirrored nothing but autumn's solitude and desolation, came a narrow, nig-gardly expression. Presently it passed, and his face saddened. The thought of Anton's fiancé led him to thoughts of Elly.

From the window of the soft-drink stand came a gust of warm air. The young woman in there had lighted her stove. She even had put in an innovation: a hot plate for coffee for the workmen from distant villages.

"How can you drink coffee again," Franz asked, "after just coming from your home?" "I suppose you want to save my money as well as your own," was Anton's retort. Ill-humored they

**SYNOPSIS:** George Heiser, one of seven men who have escaped the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen, has secured a job through his childhood friend, Paul Roeder. George now is working in a garage owned by Paul's tyrannical aunt, Katharina Grabber.

Of the other six who escaped with George, two are already dead, one a suicide, and four have been recaptured.

Liesel Roeder, Paul's wife, is now waiting in terror for her husband to return home. While she does not know all the details of George's predicament, she suspects that he is in trouble with the Gestapo.

cycled downhill. They were already in the midst of the pack. At the sudden warning sound of a horn, everybody crowded to one side, and a motorized SS man flashed by. Anton Greiner's cousin, "Funny lot of nonsense that fellow talked last night," said Anton. "He even asked about you." Franz gave a start. "Wanted to know if you were feeling good and laughing in your sleep?"

"Why should I feel good?" "That's what I asked him. He was already three sheets in the wind, and a fellow in that condition is worse than if he were blind drunk. But the motorcycle is his own now, he's made his last payment on it. Every man with a motorcycle has been put on duty, he said, to search the city. Cordons have been drawn around whole blocks."

"What for?" "Because of the fugitives." "With such widespread control," said Franz, "it really ought not to be hard to find one solitary man."

"That's what I said to my cousin; but he said such control was not as easy as one might think."

"How's that?" "That's what I asked him. Says he, control like this is hard to control. By the way, he'll soon be getting married. Guess who..."

"Now you're asking too much of me, Anton. How am I to know who your cousin wants to marry?" He tried to hide his agitation. Had this SS cousin really been asking about him?

"He wants to marry Little Mariechen of Botsenbach." "Why, isn't she Ernst's girl?" "Which Ernst?" "The shepherd."

Anton Greiner began to laugh. "Why, Franz, that fellow doesn't count. There's not one man who's even jealous of Ernst."

Again there was something that Franz could not understand, nor did he find an opportunity to have it explained, for at the Hoechst town limits they had to separate. Franz got on a street that was blocked by two gasoline trucks. Everybody had to get off their bikes and push them ahead in single file. The faces were as gray as the air; only from metal surfaces—the handle bars of the bicycles, a bottle protruding from somebody's pocket, the curved tops of the trucks—was any light reflected. Right ahead of Franz a row of girls in gray and blue aprons were pushing. When Franz pushed his bicycle past them they grumbled. Had one of them said his name? He returned around. From a dark eye darted a sharp look. Didn't he know this girl, with her evilly drooping mouth and the lock of hair above her badly disfigured face? Hadn't he met her once before, early that week? She nodded to him deviously.

In the locker room, the men were buzzing and whispering: "Noggin... Noggin..." "What's the matter with Noggin?"

"He's back again." "What? Where? Here?" "No, no! Perhaps Monday he'll be here."

"How do you know all that?" "Last night I was at the Anchor when his daughter comes in, the lame one. He's back again," she says, so I goes right up to the house with her. Noggin is sitting up in bed, and his wife is making him compresses. There's one around his head. 'Jesus, Noggin,' I says, 'Hell Hitler!' 'Yes, Hell Hitler!' he says. It's nice of you to come and see me right away. 'What's nice about it?' I ask. 'Come on now and tell us a thing or two. What have they been doing to you? Come on, tell me.' So he says, 'Karl,' he says, 'can you keep your mouth shut?' 'Surest thing you know.' 'Well, so can I,' he says. And that's all he would say."

(Continued Tomorrow)

## ALP Club Honors Rev. Hartman

The Reverend Hartley J. Hartman, newly-elected member of the Kings ALP Executive Committee, will be honored at a meeting to-night at the Norwood Palace, 3133 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the 22nd AD ALP Club. Other elected members of the County Committee to be honored are John Lopez, of the Transport Workers Union, and Morris Davis, of the Painters Union. The meeting, which will start at 7:30 P.M., will hear Richard Maza and Abraham Bernkopf, ALP Councilmanic candidates in Brooklyn.

## LET YOUR HEART DECIDE



Would you help these men if you could? You can—and at the same time help our fighting men and our valiant allies. With one gift to this united cause in behalf of 36 war-related agencies. Give generously...now.

## NATIONAL WAR FUND

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DAILY WORKER  
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# Transport Union Convention in Pictures



Unanimous election of the officers and general executive board was the occasion of an entire nightful of demonstrations by delegates of the Transport Workers Union convention. Shown (left to right) standing, board members, William Novak, Michael Clune, Robert High, Peter Mac Lachlan, Jack Cassidy, Maurice H. Forge, John Ryan, Angela De Iulis and William Right. Sitting, vice-president Mathias Kearns, secretary-treasurer Douglas MacMahon, President Michael Quill, vice-president James J. Fitzsimon and board member Gustave Faber. Vice-presidents William Grogan and John Lopez are not in the picture. Absent in the Army, are organization director John Santo and board member Austin Hogan. James Gahagan, Warren Herie and Robert Franklin are away with the Navy.

Center photo shows Paul Robeson whose address and songs at the convention drew one of the top ovations. Photo at right shows the Mayor welcoming the delegates. His endorsement of Quill for the City Council as the convention touched off another wave of demonstrations.

—Daily Worker Photos



More Negro delegates than ever before were in attendance. Above is a group from New Orleans, Local 206. Photo at right shows a section of the general convention body, with the large delegation from the newly organized Philadelphia, Local 234, seated in front.

—Daily Worker Photo



Above, a section of the Ladies auxiliary delegation. Photo at right shows President Quill in a handshake with President Louis Hollander, of the New York State CIO

Council and manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose speech and endorsement of Quill was another high point of the convention.

—Daily Worker Photo



## Triumph of CIO Policy

AN EDITORIAL

The Transport Workers Union's was a victory convention of the highest level. Its work was more than an endorsement of CIO policy. It marked the triumph of CIO policy.

First, it gave an unqualified approval to the "victory without strike policy" as was especially demonstrated in the success achieved in New York. The union carried its fight to the people and won an annual salary rise of \$6,000,000 as a result. The union registered its full support to our commander-in-chief and also endorsed the President for a fourth term.

Second, the convention registered the complete unity of the union and the complete routing of those elements who had opposed the "victory without strike" policy.

Thirdly, it gave evidence that the union's leadership enjoys a prestige and popularity among the membership that is unmatched in the labor movement, which spells defeat for those who have tried to disrupt this great union. The Mayor's endorsement of President Michael Quill for the city council, is a good indication that the union is indeed, an organization of the people and enjoys wide confidence. This spells defeat for the irresponsible newspaper campaign of the union-baiters who have tried so hard to discredit the TWU.

Fourth, the success of the union's win-the-war program is already registering in its development on a national scale, with delegations from 36 cities, and increasing among airway workers, as evidence.

Fifth, the TWU is a United Nations force not only by its contribution on the home front, by its forthright stand on the Second Front, for international labor unity, for United Nations unity, but by its leadership on the Irish question. This foremost union with a predominance of Irish-Americans, called for unification of Ireland so as to clear the way for the active part this people should have on the side of the United Nations. All Irish-Americans will hail this call of the TWU.

With its convention decisions as a weapon, the TWU can now go to the hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers in transit, utility and airlines and build one of the CIO's most powerful unions.

## CIO's Quill-Haskell-ALP Rally, Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, Thurs.



## The Roundup:

# 'Round the Sports Circuit On a Rainy Afternoon

By Phil Gordon

Now that the mystery of Leo Durocher and the Brooklyn Dodgers has been solved, with the expending of many valuable tons of newsprint, we are once more being invited to play in another game, entitled, "Who is Durocher's Public Enemy No. 1, Walker or Owen?" The Lip himself narrowed the field by eliminating

Vaughan and Herman from consideration. For my own part, I intend to let it remain a mystery, without any further comment, until Leo ups and confesses who the nasty man is.

Chief Miller, CCNY football coach, is muttering to himself: "Too late." It seems that the entire Swarthmore squad, which handed his wards that 7-0 drubbing, graduated just 48 hours after the game.

On the other hand, Brooklyn College coach Lou Oshins is proud as a peacock. Not that he is asking for any credit, but it so happens that the pro Dodgers, who hadn't scored a point in their first four games, came through with three touchdowns Sunday following scrimmaging with Oshins' Kingsmen who operate out of the "T" formation same as the Bears.

The importance of sports news to our men overseas was disclosed by Col. Meade Wildrick, West Point press officer, who reported that lots of space in Yank is devoted to sports. "It's what the men want overseas and it keeps the home fires burning. Sports is great morale builder and a real contribution to the war effort."

Not only haven't Lou Little's Columbia Kittens been able to win any games, but they haven't been able to conduct a full-squad practice session. With the assistance of furiously, Lou was all set to call one yesterday. But it couldn't come off, because it rained like

Without a win to their credit, the Kittens aren't kidding themselves about beating Cornell Sunday, but the Big Red's defeat last week to Cornell gives them a little ray of hope, anyway.

Now that they have thought it over, both Northwestern and Notre Dame could have found the space for an extra boy in their V-12 schools. When Navy officials filed such a request with the two schools, it was turned down for lack of accommodations. So the boy went to Michigan which kinda guessed that it could squeeze in one more. Oh, yes, the boy's name is Bill Daley, one of the greatest grid stars in the country.

For the third consecutive year, the New York Rangers will open the hockey season with an experienced goalie keeping watch over the nets. This season's candi-

dated by Ken McAuley. First in this streak was Jim Henry, followed by Steve Buzinski.

To the surprise of no one, Notre Dame was again selected as the nation's best grid team. Army is second, with Navy, Purdue, Southern California, Penn and Michigan in the wake. The Cadets only pulled five 'first' votes to the Irish's 57.

Pro football is continuing its rise in fan popularity. Figures released by the National Football League offices show that 460,612 spectators witnessed the first 18 games this year, a rise of 28.7 percent. Biggest contributing factor has been the sparkling play of the Detroit Lions, who drew more fans in their first three home games than they did all last year.

In reply to the request of Coach Alonzo Stagg of the College of the Pacific that Saturday's controversial game, which was won by USC, 6-0, be replayed, Southern California's mentor, Jeff Cravath, said he was willing to do it and suggested that he had an open date on Dec. 4.

Stagg, according to United Press, suggested that the game, which USC won after a Pacific touchdown was nullified by a penalty for clipping, be replayed, if USC agreed that the penalty was not justified. While Cravath declared he "would be pleased to have the Trojan team play a rematch with College of Pacific on any practical date," other USC officials were not as responsive to the suggestion.

Some tip-off on what may happen Saturday when Army meets Penn was provided by Yale Coach, Howie Odell, whose team has faced both. Speaking before the Football Writers Association, Odell picked Army. The Cadets, he said, "can play two ball clubs without any loss in efficiency. Penn can play only one and remain at top strength. Army has a bunch of men ideally suited to the T formation. . . . Honestly, it scares you when the first Army team goes out and the second one comes in. It's the most dangerous team I've seen for a long while when it comes to running back punts. I think they'll beat Penn, unless Penn plays a really remarkable game."

It would scare me, too, if I weren't picking Army, anyway. Honestly it would.

Romer, which left the way open for the acceptance of Snow's fascist beliefs.

Is this the same Snow who according to Rockland county citizens, was probably behind the telephone warnings to Negro parents not to attend the New City mass meeting last Thursday night, "because it is Communist?"

We do not know the answers to these questions. We do not know whether or not the John B. Snow of "Under Cover is the alleged trouble-making Snow of Hillburn and Suffern.

But we do know that the western part of Rockland County, in which Suffern and Hillburn are located, has been, in recent years, more tensely populated by the Ku Klux Klan than any other section of the United States. And we know also that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with its facilities, should be able to settle the question of who is who in this matter, including which Snow is which.

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1943

## First Contest Winner Named Tomorrow

The first winner of the Daily Worker's Sports Writing Contest will be announced tomorrow when the first month of the unique contest comes to an end. During this time we have published 12 reader columns, most of which have been excellent.

The winner, as selected by the four judges, Mike Gold, Dave Farrell, Bill Martin and Nat Low, will get a ringide, not at the next Garden fight—Tami Mauriell, vs. Lee Savold. Before the fight he will have dinner at a leading Broadway restaurant with the sports staff.

In the meantime, the second month of the contest starts on Sunday. All columns printed after then will be eligible for the next prize. So get your columns in. If you have already sent one in you can send another. Let 'em roll.

## 'Stop Hutson,' Cry of Pro Grid Giants

"Stop Hutson," was the Football Giants' slogan as they engaged in their first workout yesterday for the coming of the traditional rivalry from Green Bay Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

Before practice Coach Steve Owen held a long huddle with his fast-improving pupils. Addressing himself chiefly to his thirteen rookies the veteran mentor said: "That Hutson is the most dangerous man in pro football. But when he's stopped he's just like any other player. This club's been pretty successful checking Hutson in the past. Now keep this in mind all week and especially next Sunday afternoon. Hutson never scored a touchdown against the Giants until last season in the 21-21 tie."

The record supported Stout Steve's pep talk. This is Hutson's ninth season with the Ponderous Packers. During the sensational pass-catching wizard's career the Maramen don't need apologies for their showing. They won four games, lost three, tied one.

Owen plans to pay special attention to pass defense this week. Measures will be taken not only to hinder the always dangerous Hutson, but also to cover Tony Canadeo and Irving Comp, brilliant rookie, who do Green Bay's pitching.

At the Packers' camp at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., Coach Curly Lambeau announced that halfback Don Perkins definitely would not oppose the Giants. He also was doubtful that Ted Fritsch, another back, would recover from a leg injury before Sunday's very important clash for both teams.

For the most part yesterday the Packers limbered up from their train ride from Detroit where last Sunday they walloped the Lions 27-0 with Hutson accounting for 12 of the points.

"The Giants are very hard to beat," remarked Lambeau. He was merely repeating something he has said every year since 1928 when the Maramen and Packers started their series, a rivalry that has developed into one of the hottest in pro competition.

Cacchione to Be Guest  
Saturday of New  
Brighton Center

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist candidate for Brooklyn Councilman, will be guest at the opening of the new Brighton Beach center of the Communist Party, Saturday night, at 3170 Coney Island Ave. The center will be election campaign headquarters with plans under way to furnish aid to the community on civic affairs. A workers' bookshop will also be opened.

## WHAT'S ON

Tonight  
Manhattan  
GENIUS INC. presents Lee Strasberg Wednesday 8 P.M. series of 20 lectures on Acting and Theatre. Adm. 50c. Genius Inc., 111 W. 45th St.

THIRTEENTH ST. PLAYHOUSE conducts its class in folk dancing tonight. Ann Agin, the modern and folk dance teacher European folk dances. You can meet in a bit of social dancing after class. 52 E. 13th St. Adm. 50c.

HEAR-BEN DAVIS—Communist candidate for Councilman, Israel Amiel—Chairman, N. Y. State Committee, Communist Party; Carl Brodsky—Executive Campaign Manager for Ben Davis; Moishe Katz, Member of Morning Freiheit Staff—at Election Rally, Wed., Oct. 27th, 8:30 P.M. Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. Adm. 4th A.D. Club, 9th A.D. Club.

Coming  
Manhattan  
HALLOWEEN STEREO PROLIC sponsored by UOPWA Local 16, Sat. Oct. 30, 8 P.M. Cas Carr and his orchestra. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment. Pent House, 13 Astor Pl., N.Y.C. (13), Sub. 66c. Proceeds to R. & O. Fund Local 16.

## The Class Will Now Come to Order:

# Professor Rickey, PDBBC Now Lecturing on Related Subjects

By C. E. Dexter

Rickey College of Universal Knowledge opened its fall semester last Monday on Brooklyn Heights. For those not in the know, Rickey College is operated by Branch Rickey, P.D.B.B.C., or Head Dodger. Its student body has increased somewhat over last year—about 35 newspapermen, photographers, baseball officials and one ex-baseball player have matriculated.

Classes were held Monday in psychology, psycho-analysis, economics, English, acting how to manage a baseball club, and—despite the fact that some of the best known sports writers in the country were present—in journalism. Old Dr. Rickey was in fine form. His lecture lasted two hours and a half. At the conclusion, the class gathered around his desk, unwilling to leave.

Incidental to the lecture was the announcement that Leo Durocher will manage the Dodgers for one more year.

The psychology part of Dr. Rickey's demonstration of erudition came as part of his explanation why he has re-signed Durocher. According to his own testimony, Leo has committed so many cardinal sins that reformation is impossible. But, according to the Prof., Leo is also one good guy, a little man who began life behind the eight ball, and who now plays 182 ball line with one hand.

The psycho-analytical demonstration cannot be adequately reported here. At its conclusion, one was suggested that Kraft-Ebbing be signed as Dodger coach, and that the Dodgers henceforth be called the Brooklyn Freuds.

The English class was held in vocabulary—in which Dr. Rickey excels. It included the introduction of a new word, "proboscis"—to describe Leo's ample nose.

The acting demonstration involved the entire class. Dr. Rickey, explaining that Bobo Newsum provoked Leo into the wordy battle which ended in the celebrated Revolt of the Dodgers last July, said: "Let me show you what happened. Now I'll be a baseball manager. And you—" he pointed to the assembled writers—"you will be the team." Whereupon, Dr. Rickey slipped into the vernacular—dropping his final "g's" at the same time. He also used a few cuss words, ordinarily

## Kriyoi Rog Rail Station Falls to Soviets

(Continued from Page 2)

nev's forces took Karnavka, the junction of the railroad extending northward to Pryatshatka, and northeastward to Dniepropetrovsk. At the northern limit of the city, Karnavka is the terminus of a spur line extending southwest to Kriyoi Rog's great steel mill. It is the main depot for Kriyoi Rog; the station named Kriyoi Rog station is three miles southwest of the center of the town.

The capture of Karnavka put the Red Army in possession of the main iron mines which are located on the rail line extending northward to Pryatshatka.

Reading their line for a full-fledged assault on the city, the Red Army also took Rodionovka, five miles northwest of Kriyoi Rog. Karnavka is on the north bank of the Saksagan River, which winds through Kriyoi Rog. Military quarters believed the Germans might make a stand in the southern part of the city beyond the stream.

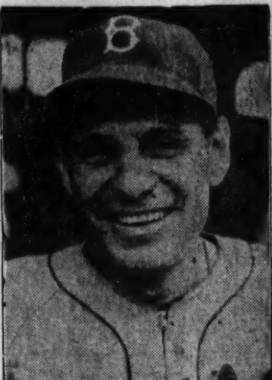
Within the bend of the Dnieper, heavy fighting still was in progress, although the Germans were moving back steadily before the onslaught of Soviet infantry and armor.

Moving forward from the recaptured ruins of Petrovsk, Soviet tank spearheads drove south and southwest aiming for the lower Dnieper, Kherson and Nikolae. Other tank-led forces crashed southwestward along the Kremenchug-Odessa railroad near Kirovgrad.

South of the Dnieper bend, Soviet forces seeking to trap the remaining Germans in the Crimea smashed along the Melitopol-Dzhankoi railroad toward the narrow Perekop Isthmus.

Reports from Soviet correspondents reaching Moscow said the Red Army was overrunning German positions everywhere inside the big bend of the Dnieper and more sensational victories were expected. This was taken as an indication that Kriyoi Rog, in whose suburbs Soviet troops had unofficially been reported fighting, might fall at any moment.

Tanks and infantry were pouring across to the west bank of the Dnieper, affording four Soviet armies power to hit in all directions. These armies, on the four sectors into which the Ukrainian front had been divided officially, are led by Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, Gen. Ivan S. Konev, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, whom Moscow dispatches described as destined to become "the four horsemen of the German Apocalypse."



THE PUPIL—LEO

Here again, in a Rickensian footnote, must come an explanation. Racing Form is barred in the Dodgers dressingroom.

Actually, Dr. Rickey made an important point. One of Leo's friends is a former bookmaker. The man can't come around any more. In fact, he didn't last year. Dr. Rickey credits this progress in part to Leo's helpful cooperation with his "or else" order.

On the other hand, (and there is always an other hand in a Rickey lecture), a man can't control his own legs, and, provided he does control his head, and doesn't bet in excess, he may, if he is a Dodger, go to the race track and bet in the mutual machines. (Which are not gambling devices at all, but receptacles for useless money.)

"Psychology," quoth the sage Professor, "is essential in running a baseball team these days. That man across the river certainly is a master psychologist."

"Do you mean Horace Stoneham?" asked a wag.

"I mean Ed Barrow."

"But he hasn't passed the acid test," suggested another jester.

"What's that?" inquired the Professor, lifting a cigar.

"He never tried to run a team in Brooklyn!"

"You've got something there!" retorted the oracle of Ebets Field, who really ought to be in the United States Senate.

## Ask FBI Probe Boston Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Governor Saltonstall to expand the advisory committee he set up to include representatives of labor, the Dorchester neighborhood, the Negro people and women's and youth organizations.

The committee planned to hold a large mass meeting on Sunday, Nov. 7 in the very heart of the area where the anti-Semitic outbreaks took place in Dorchester.

Clergy of all denominations will be asked to set aside a day of prayer and sermons for religious understanding. Mayor Tobin, breaking his long period of silence on the anti-Jewish attacks made a complete statement today during the dedication of a service flag honoring six members of the City Council now serving in the armed forces.

Tobin blandly stated: "Fascism cannot find a breeding place in a community such as Boston where the number of enlistments in the armed forces have been at an exceptionally high rate, exemplifying the same intense patriotism and strong love of liberty that has characterized the people of this city from the time it won a place as the cradle of American liberty."

This statement is viewed by many people as quite ludicrous in view of the many anti-Jewish outbreaks that have taken place in Boston.

It is also significant that the first defendants in the racial strife case in Boston are four Jewish youths who were arrested on Oct. 16 when they defended themselves against a group of Christian Fronters who started a fight with them.

## Brighton Election Rally Tonight

Tonight the American Labor Party Club of Brighton and Manhattan Beach, 2nd A.D., Kings, will hold an indoor election rally to emphasize the need for electing Lieut. General William N. Haskell as Lieut. Governor of New York State, and Abraham Bernkopf and Richard Mazza to the City Council.

The meeting will take place in the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. In addition to the Council candidates, other prominent speakers will be Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer of the United Furniture Workers of America; Ruth Young, a leader in the UERMWA, and Samuel Neuberger, labor attorney.

# LOWDOWN - A Brief Explanation of the Famed 'T' Formation in Football

NAT LOW

The meeting between Penn and the Caydets of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point which comes off this Saturday has evoked a great deal of animated discussion on the pros and cons of the now famous "T" formation.

As you know, Army works out of the "T" while Penn's strategy is based on sheer power plays emanating from the single wing to the right. In non-technical terms this single wing formation means a concentration of manpower on the right side of the line with two backs over the right tackle and right end respectively and the other two backs in regular spots directly behind the center who is not in the center of the line but over to the left, the third man in.

The "T" formation is used now by many teams including the three top eleven of the country—the Chicago Bears of the pro circuit, the Irish of Notre Dame and aforementioned Army.

This grid development is a somewhat recent phenomenon in football tactics and strategy and has in some measure revolutionized the offensive movements of football teams. (It is strictly an offensive formation disappearing when the team goes over to the defense.)

Here's what the "T" looks like when it is ready to start moving:

X X X C X X X  
                    QB  
LHB FB RHB

The "T" is created by the quarterback who stands directly behind the center and the three other backs who form the cross of the "T." At first glance the special nature of this line-up and its advantages may not be discernable. But with a little explanation you will readily understand that given the proper numbers and quality of men the thing is high unstopable.

The key to the "T" is the quarterback, upon whom rests a good deal of the burden. A great quarterback is about half of a great "T" team. The Bears have Luckman, Notre Dame has Angelo Bertelli and the Army has Tom Lombardo.

Here is why the quarterback is all-important. Study the diagram above for a moment and notice that the quarterback stands directly behind the center. In fact he touches the center. When the quarterback calls signals he is practically shouting in the center's ear. There is no orthodox pass from center. Actually what happens is that the quarterback takes the ball right out of the hands of the center and the play has started.

Now what? Simply this. By the time the quarterback gets the ball his three other backs are already in motion and moving very fast indeed. With the whole team already moving downfield under a full head of steam the quarterback has three or four alternatives. He can shuffle short lateral passes to either of the three other backs; he can rifle an ordinary pass downfield to an end or a back; he can run with it; or he can hand it to a back or end (in an end-around play).

The deception of the "T" is another factor in the success of the formation. Once the quarterback gets the ball he can hand it, shuffle it or throw it to any of the three other backs. This means that the opposition must watch not only the quarterback who actually has the ball at the moment but also the three other runners who may get the ball at any moment.

This splits the defensive strength of the foe—spreads it out thinly instead of giving it an opportunity to concentrate at the point where the "breakthrough" is actually coming.

As we said before a lot depends upon the quarterback. But almost as much depends upon the three men in the middle of the line—center and the two guards. With the quarterback only a few inches back of the line, upon the shoulders of these three men depends the safety of the quarterback from the charging opposition linemen. If these gents can crash through and dump the quarterback before he can get the ball away the play is a dead herring.

But if the opposition linemen can be held off long enough for the play to form and get under way then the success of it is already assured and eight to nine yards on every play is 'not beyond achievement.

Well, Army has just such a "T." But that is no automatic guarantee of victory. Penn will not be beaten by a "T"—they will be beaten (if they are beaten) by a squad of men who are fast enough, strong enough and talented enough to exploit the "T" to its utmost. The exploitation of the "T" is the thing!

## Senate Body in New Poll Tax Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

the power to enact this legislation. "It is legislation," he declared "which is a vital necessity in the present national emergency. There is a constitutional basis for it which I am convinced and which the authorities indicated is impeccable."

Pressman insisted that "it is the duty of this Congress to act in the light of the nation's needs and to leave to the Supreme Court the final determination, a determination which I am convinced would be favorable to this legislation."

The CIO Council pointed out that a constitutional amendment would involve interminable delay.

QUESTION OF LAW  
Senator Hatch declared that he agreed with the objective of H.R. 7, the anti-poll tax introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York but that there is "a question of law" involved.

Pressman said this reminded him of those to whom the President once referred in a speech as his "yes-but" supporters.

"Let me tell you," O'Mahoney angrily broke in "that Roosevelt wouldn't have been elected in 1940 if it hadn't been for the yes-but votes."

Rep. Dawson urged immediate action on the bill. He declared that passage of the measure "will restore the right of participation in the national government to those who need it most to raise their standard of living."

Dawson said that disenfranchisement has been so complete in the eight poll tax states that "the question is raised whether or not a republican form of government longer exists in these states."

APL General Counsel Joseph Padway appeared before the committee yesterday, and with today's hearing the anti-poll tax forces completed their showing on the constitutionality of the measure.

The three witnesses to be heard next Tuesday will argue that H.R. 7 is not constitutional. While Judiciary Committee aides said they did not know who would appear against the bill, it is expected that they will be attorney generals of three of the poll tax states.

ports, he said that 98,053 occupationally deferred men out of the 2,980,404 full-time government workers employed as of July 31 are eager to don their country's uniform but the government itself has decided they are more useful to the war effort where they are.

Mr. Roosevelt denied that government schedules for replacement of occupationally deferred workers encouraged escape from induction on the contrary, he said, government deferment standards are far stricter than those in private industry and the government's record in making replacements is superior.

He said that the Post Office Department is the largest employer outside the War and Navy Departments, with 315,741. Only 61 are deferred and all are key postal inspectors. Twelve are fathers.

## Memo to FBI: Who's Behind Hillburn Case?

(Continued from Page 1)

racy." Therefore, says "Under Cover," Snow's "perverted reasoning ran, Democracy was 'Communist' and gave rise to 'chaos and anarchy.'" He thus "planted the seeds of doubt and disrespect for Democracy among America's prototypes of the Cliveden set through a brochure, Democracy, a Mis-

ral, which left the way open for the acceptance of Snow's fascist beliefs."

Is this the same Snow who according to Rockland county citizens, was probably behind the telephone warnings to Negro parents not to attend the New City mass meeting last Thursday night, "because it is Communist?"

We do not know the answers to these questions. We do not know whether or not the John B. Snow of "Under Cover is the alleged trouble-making Snow of Hillburn and Suffern.

But we do know that the western part of Rockland County, in which Suffern and Hillburn are located, has been, in recent years, more tensely populated by the Ku Klux Klan than any other section of the United States. And we know also that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with its facilities, should be able to settle the question of who is who in this matter, including which Snow is which.

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NATIONAL WAR FUND  
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DAILY WORKER  
36 East 12th Street New York City







## The Short End



## Basis of Peace

THE boom of Moscow's victory cannon must be heard clearly in the room where the foreign ministers are holding their momentous conference. As the Red Army sweeps through Dnepropetrovsk, a city which symbolizes the great peace-time achievements of the Soviet Union, the moment of complete victory is brought appreciably nearer. Certainly, if the second front were already in action the end of the war in Europe would have been by now only a matter of weeks or even days.

In the light of these great war events, the editorial of War and the Working Class, published in yesterday's Daily Worker, deserves careful reading. The journal of Soviet labor expresses confidence that the three-power conference will live up to the important task of uniting the Allied effort to solve the urgent military and political questions now facing the Coalition.

The lesson of the League of Nations' failure to prevent the second world war, says the periodical, is the need to establish full collaboration between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States, the three world powers which in the present period can form the rallying center of all the peace-loving peoples.

With profound realism, the journal points out that while there can be no absolute guarantee against war as long as the present internal social and economic conflicts exist, it is possible, and necessary to exert a maximum effort, to avert the danger of war, prevent aggression and render armed conflict more difficult.

This cannot be done by an exclusive Anglo-American alliance, for such an alliance would not have as its real aim world security against aggression. It can be done only on the basis of an Anglo-American-Soviet combination, in which the three powers enter into friendly collaboration for the purpose of preventing armed conflict. The basic vital interests of these countries to assure peace coincide.

Again it is stressed that there must be fuller military collaboration now to frustrate Hitler's aim to prolong the war. And, it is pointed out, the contribution of our country and of Britain cannot be restricted to the air war over Germany and the relatively small military effort in Italy.

These views are widely shared by the peoples, not only of subjugated Europe but also in Britain and America. In his Cincinnati speech, Sidney Hillman warned that every day's delay in bringing our full weight into the conflict means greater sacrifices and new opportunities for the pro-fascists to make a negotiated peace with Hitler. The mounting frenzy of the defeatists, their last-ditch effort to split the United Nations, emphasize the real danger which faces our country if we do not go along on an equal basis with the Soviet Union and Britain towards victory and a stable peace.

## Rail Wages, Profits

WE regret to see the railroad unions take a strike vote, or even to press a strike threat, for it is certainly not the path to solution of the wage issues affecting them. America's workers have not been deprived of a right to strike. But railroad workers along with all labor, have voluntarily made the pledge that our industries will be operated without interruption until the day of victory. Labor has made this pledge be-

cause it is fully aware of its stake in the war.

We can fully appreciate why some people reach a point of desperation. The railroad workers have patiently gone through every conceivable step in the labor disputes set-up only to be thrown a 32-cent daily raise. In contrast to that they read of the fabulous profits that the railroads raked in last year and, despite higher taxes, which they are still taking in this year. As yesterday's column of the Labor Research Association, which we published, pointed out, the 1942 profit haul for the Class I lines was \$958,800,000, which is above the top year of 1929.

How can such a situation be defended? This is what the leaders of the Railroad Brotherhoods have asked the President in their appeal directly to him. We hope the President will take a direct hand because the mechanical application of an outworn wage formula by his subordinates is seriously threatening the nerve system of our economy.

In the meantime, the railroad workers ought to direct the energy that might go into a strike, into a general nation-wide political campaign, to reach the people with their case. Such a drive could be far more effective.

It is also up to the people of America to recognize the justice of the railroad workers' case and to rally behind them and thus help prevent work interruption. Messages of support should go to the railroad unions and appeals to the President, from every type of organization, from all people. How can America think of decisive blows in this war and permit interruption of its railroads?

## Stop the Filibusterers

DESPERATELY fighting their familiar delaying action against the Marcantonio bill to abolish the poll tax, Senate poll taxers have managed to hold up for another week consideration of the measure by the Senate Judiciary Committee, while they go through the motions of a "hearing" on its constitutionality.

The "victory" scored by the "filibusterers" in achieving this delay can, and should, be turned into a defeat for them.

Every group committed to the elimination of the poll tax and every individual who wants to see democracy extended to the South should act this week to make the Senate Judiciary Committee acutely aware of the fact that the people of the United States want to see the Marcantonio bill enacted into law. The Committee, headed by Senator Frederick Van Nuys, should be urged to report the bill out favorably without further delay.

Labor's unity and activity behind the measure, as well as the support it is getting from farm, religious and middle class groups and leaders, provide the possibility that the historic moment is at hand when this dangerous limitation of our democracy, this implement of disunity, will be wiped out.

To realize that possibility will require that the great movement that has been developed over the past two years go into high gear for the next several weeks both to guarantee favorable consideration by the Judiciary Committee and to compel the Senate to invoke cloture against a filibuster and to pass the measure. Unless this movement gets into motion throughout the United States, the filibusterers may once more carry the day.

## Political Organization of Labor

By William Z. Foster

On the basis of Gallup polls and other indicators of popular sentiment, political soothsayers are already forecasting the outcome of the 1944 elections. The workers cannot take much comfort from many of the prophecies now in circulation. One widespread estimate runs to the effect that if the war is still on Roosevelt will be elected, but if not, he will be defeated; and that in either event the House will go Republican, with the Senate remaining Democratic by a narrow, vague majority.

That such dismal estimates of increased reactionary strength in the 1944 elections should have wide currency emphasizes the grave danger now lurking in the political situation. A reactionary victory in the United States in the approaching national elections would be nothing less than an international disaster. Should the war still be going on it would confront the world with the imminent peril of a negotiated peace with Hitlerism; and if the war were concluded it would throw chaos into the whole work of post-war reconstruction. And at home, American democracy would also be imperiled by the fascist-minded reactionaries.

These things must not be allowed to happen. And they will not happen if organized labor takes the necessary steps to mobilize politically its many millions of followers and to make their influence count on the side of a victory policy in the war and in the peace to follow it. There is no reason, given proper activity on the part of the trade unions, why the Roosevelt Administration should not be returned to power in November, 1944, with substantial majorities in both Senate and House, regardless of whether or not the war is over.

The workers are now more politically-minded than ever before in their history. They see increasingly that all their most immediate economic problems—wages, hours, prices, taxes, etc., as well as the larger question of war policy—have a political content and that nothing can be done towards their solution without political action. Consequently, although there is also a strong strike sentiment among sections of the workers, they are generally turning their attention more and more in the direction of political activities.

Nevertheless, there are real obstacles in the way of registering their political strength in the struggle against the powerful organized

defeatist reactionaries and in support of a vigorous war policy. The workers are still almost completely unorganized politically, they have a long tradition of scattering their votes aimlessly between the Democratic and Republican parties, and there is a huge amount of political confusion in their minds, a confusion to which has been added discontent in recent months by President Roosevelt's many concessions to the conservatives and his failure to direct the government agencies to support labor's demands for lowered prices and more equitable wage rates.

## CIO PROGRAM

Important steps have been and are now being taken by organized labor in its present widespread movement towards united political action. The CIO National Board has worked out a program of action and set up a National Political Action Committee which, under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, is carrying on extensive political organization work in all parts of the country. The Railroad Brotherhoods, criticizing themselves severely for negligence in the 1942 elections, are also very active politically and have set as their goal the mobilization of 5,000,000 votes for the elections of 1944. The AFL Council also is displaying some activity politically, although it is still clinging to its ancient and outworn formula of non-partisan committees and is dangerously affected with Republican sentiment. Most hopeful is the fact that in many states, cities and congressional districts the local affiliates of the national group of unions are on the move politically, often in joint cooperation with each other and with other win-the-war forces.

This political awakening of organized labor, while highly promising for the future, evidences many glaring weaknesses, which must be corrected. Among the more important of these are: a) a deplorable lack of cooperation among the AFL, CIO and Railroad Union officials at the top which cripples and weakens the whole political movement; b) the absence of a general political program of labor; c) a too narrow trade union line, marked by a failure to concern itself with the broader political issues and a reluctance to work cooperatively with other win-the-war forces; d) inadequate day-to-day activity of labor's forces around specific political issues, without which it is practically impossible to build a mass political movement; e) weak organizational methods, particularly tendencies to limit the political organization largely to the issuance of resolutions and the formation merely of small committees of officials at the top.

In order to cure these grave

weaknesses and really to organize American labor politically it is absolutely necessary to call forth the initiative of the broad masses of the trade union movement. This matter simply must not be left solely in the hands of the trade union leadership, most of which in the AFL is notoriously defeatist and hopelessly inactive. The workers at the bottom must throw their great forces into the struggle through broad and active united labor action committees. Unless this is done labor's political movement will not bear fruit and the workers are in for very serious reverses.

## WORLD IMPORT

The present political action movement developing in the trade unions represents one of the greatest steps forward ever taken by the American working class. It is a big sign that our labor movement is beginning to come of age politically, that it is laying the basis for a definite working class political policy and organization. The situation of our country in general and of the labor movement in particular demands that this unfolding movement be brought to effective success. For only on the basis of solid political organization of the workers can the war policies of the Roosevelt Government be strengthened, can the economic interests of the workers be protected, can the rights of the trade unions be maintained, and can the future of American democracy be safeguarded in the post-war period. The political organization of the American working class is not alone of great importance on the domestic scene, but is also of world significance.

In furthering the developing politicalization of the workers the Communist Party faces at once the greatest responsibility and opportunity of its entire career. It is our Party's heavy responsibility, because, with interests in entire accord with those of the working class, it shares to the full with the workers all the political tasks confronting them and that are to be found in the front line of those seeking to solve them. By our wholehearted participation in the present mass political movement our Party will prove its worth to the workers and win prestige among them. At the present time our Party is doing a huge amount of work in this general direction, but it can and must be greatly bettered. To speed the development of the great political movement now taking shape among the workers is the highest single task facing our Party, and upon our response to it depends the success of all our other tasks.

## Cast Your Vote for Ben Davis

By Israel Amter

New Yorkers are well acquainted with the situation that for decades has existed in Harlem. This is shown quite dramatically in the unemployment which has existed and reached a new height in Harlem right after the crash of 1929. The unemployed were a vast number. They organized very quickly into the Unemployment Councils and carried on a fight for relief, against evictions, etc. This continued up until 1935, when there was an outbreak of indignation on the part of the Negro people against the conditions that existed.

In the meantime, other events occurred. The case of the nine Scottsboro boys and that of Angelo Herndon focused the attention of the whole country on the miserable plight of the Negro people. It marked the beginning of the struggle, in this period, for the rights of Negroes within the country and the community. This was accomplished by the trade union movement moving into the South at the time of the struggles in Gastonia, intensified by the Scottsboro and Herndon cases, and several years later by the CIO sending forces into the South to organize both Negro and white workers. Today there are hundreds of thousands of Negroes and whites in the unions of the South. There are at least half a million Negroes organized into the trade unions of this country.

SLOW IMPROVEMENT

Then came the war and the need both of manpower and of men in the armed forces. There are said to be about a million Negroes in the armed forces. In spite of the discrimination of shameful character that still persists in the armed forces and the industries of the country, more hundreds of thousands are working in the war industries, but are still restricted mainly to the lower and unskilled crafts. The struggle of the Negroes, the labor movement and all white progressives to destroy the bars to the participation of Negroes in every phase of the war effort is bearing fruit—but too slowly.



Israel Amter

In face of all the forms of discrimination and Jim Crow of which Negroes are victims, the Negro people are thoroughly loyal, because they know what fascism means. Though all of them may not be able to explain in words this anti-fascist feeling, they are the staunchest fighters against Hitler and Hitlerism.

Two years ago, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell was elected to the City Council. This was an event in the life not only of Harlem and Manhattan, but of the entire country. For the past two years, Powell, together with Peter V. Cacchione and other progressives, has carried on a fight in the City Council against discrimination. This is an uphill fight, and still has to be won. Then came August 1—only a few months ago—when there was another outbreak in Harlem—an outbreak of an explosive feeling of indignation that, in spite of all sacrifices and efforts to serve their country, the Negroes still are Jim-Crowed and discriminated against. It is in this situation that we enter the elections this year not only in Harlem, but throughout the city and state.

## DAVIS—A FIGHTER

The people of our city are thoroughly interested that this major national minority in our city and country shall have representation in the City Council. With Powell's decision not to run for reelection, it became necessary for the Negro citizens, as well as all white progressives who understand the need of a Negro in the City Council, to find a candidate who really represents the people and is their choice. The Communist Party had nominated Carl Brodsky, an old campaigner popular in Manhattan. Brodsky understood the situation and in a broadminded, magnanimous manner withdrew his candidacy in behalf of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Davis is not new to the struggle. He came into national prominence in the Angelo Herndon case, being one of the lawyers to take it to the Supreme Court of the United States, where victory was attained. Ben Davis went on the editorial staff of the Daily Worker. Today he is a member of the National and State Committees of the Communist Party, as well as the Chairman of the Manhattan County Committee. Davis is known to the masses of Negro and white people of Manhattan. His voice has been heard in

conferences and delegations and mass meetings voicing the needs of the people, and particularly the Negro people. He is a champion of the rights of the Jewish people, a fighter against discrimination against Italian, Polish, Puerto Rican and other national minorities. Clearly, Manhattan could have no better representative in the City Council fighting for their rights than Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

The election of Davis would be an answer to the poll-taxers of the South. It would be an answer to the white chauvinists of Hillburn, New York, only a short distance from our own city, who have withdrawn the white children from the Hillburn school and now, according to reports, are organizing a Ku Klux Klan. It would be an answer to the Jew-baiters, the Christian Fronters who, in the United States, have reserved for the Negroes the treatment that the Jews are receiving on an international scale in the fascist-controlled countries.

Ben Davis is the best champion of all the common people and should be in the Council.

## HE CAN BE ELECTED

The people of Manhattan have the opportunity, and must do everything in their power, to elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the City Council. Would it not be a tremendous advance for the people of our city, by the side of Peter V. Cacchione, would be Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., fighting for a people's platform, fighting for the needs of the broadest sections of the population?

Ben Davis cannot be elected by the people of Harlem alone. This is the task of all Manhattan, and particularly of the white citizens of Manhattan. They must understand that a win-the-war Negro, a Communist, represents not only his own group but the whole people, on the basis of a program that is in the interests of the common people of our city and country.

Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and pile up a vote that can send Davis to the City Council. In giving Davis first choice, do not fail to give second choice to Eugene Connolly, ALP candidate. Connolly is an outspoken, militant, win-the-war candidate, fighting for the needs of the people, champion of Negro rights and against anti-Semitism. He, too, can well represent Manhattan in the City Council.

Manhattan: It is up to you!

## Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

WHENEVER I go to Philadelphia I walk the streets and alleys and look around carefully, still trying to find proofs of an old myth.

When I was a boy getting education at the old New York burlesque and vaudeville shows the putty-nosed instructors were fond of repeating the fable of a graveyard in Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia messenger boy sent on an errand always returned with a set of long white whiskers, they taught us. The town is locked up at nine o'clock and all the sidewalks taken in. The girls cannot be courted because they yawn and snore through the most romantic moments.

And so forth and so on. New Yorkers always loved that legend, but after many visits to Philadelphia, I have not yet been able to find a slow or sleepy Philadelphia.

THEY seem to walk, talk and think just about as fast as New Yorkers. They eat as well or as badly, read the same comic strips, see the same movies.

If we have a grafting Tammany Hall in office, they have a Republican machine just as crooked and predatory. And vice versa.

Last weekend on a visit to the butt of so many coarse New York quips I found Philadelphia actually livelier than New York.

Philadelphia a graveyard? Boy, take a look at Broadway and 42nd Street at nine o'clock, where all the morbid depression of modern war seems to have laid its blackest curse. And then look at the lively lamp of nocturnal Philadelphia.

NEW YORKERS do not actively dislike Philadelphia, however. They just feel very sorry for them. But ask an old San Franciscan his opinion of Los Angeles and you will get a blast of peculiar contempt which is almost on the border of active hatred.

Minneapolis and St. Paul have a little of this mutual dislike, I believe.

The most famous case of neighborly hatred in America is regional—the century old dislike of the North and the South.

All in all, however, our regional and civic jealousies are not as intense as those of Europe.

There are valleys in the Balkans where one village is Rumanian, the next Hungarian, the next German. The inhabitants of such villages hate the members of the other communities, will not intermarry with them and often go feuding after them with knives and guns.

All the endless wars, too, of countries about the size of Rhode Island, breaking forth now every twenty years but every five. I have known Bulgarians and Serbians of my own age who have fought in six or seven national wars, including the last world war.

In many countries like Italy the old regional patriotism prevailed until the present war and a Roman often felt different and better and of another humanity than the lowly resident of Florence, or Milan or Sicily.

IS IT so strange, when Philadelphia, only an hour and a half away from New York, is still known mistily, as in a legend?

But the war against fascism is breaking down most of the old sectional ignorance and jealousy.

Today, many New Yorkers sympathize keenly with the Philadelphia that has had a William C. Bullitt joyrided into nomination for the Mayoralty. In a common disgust with crooked apparitions and abettors of fascism like Striped Pants Bullitt the anti-fascists of New York send every hearty good wish for victory to the fighting anti-fascists of Philadelphia.

Just as the anti-Nazi guerrillas of Greece fully understand their guerrilla brothers in the same cause fighting in the far-off Ukraine or in the mountains of Yugoslavia or the plains of Holland and France.

Religion or political party, region or race—all these differences seem of slight importance when measured against the vast horrors of fascism. The one test of humanity today can be only whether you are fighting against fascism. A new unity is being born. Even New York admits at last that Philadelphia is on the beam and putting up a good fight against Bullitt and fascism.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 27, 1938

SANTIAGO, CHILE—Pedro Aguirre Cerda, PEOPLE'S FRONT candidate for President of Chile, won the election today. Cerda, polled 212,000 votes. The People's Front included the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, liberals and democrats as well as the Confederation of Labor.

In a radio address to the nation the newly elected President said he'd work to give the Chilean masses bread, home, culture and liberty.

PARIS—The French aviation weekly, La Vie Aérienne, published a denunciation today of Charles A. Lindbergh. "There is no doubt that the colonel who does not like the French, as he has proved on many occasions, has said that the German air force is capable of beating the French, British, Czech and Russian fleets combined."

"We thus are able to understand the enthusiasm with which Lindbergh is received in Germany and why he is given such high distinction."

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